[Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper.

THE

Nonconformist.

Vol. XXXIX.—New Series, No. 1710. LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1878. { PRICE 5d. POST-FREE 5½d.

CONTENTS.

Leading Articles:
The "Caucus" Scare... 849
The Ecclesiastical Revival and Rational Religion ... 849
St. Bartholomew Day's Musings ... 850
Turkey and Greece ... 850
Socialism in Germany 851
Literature:
The Mystery of Pain... 852
Dr. Samuel Johnson ... 853
Macnaught on the Lord's Supper ... 853
Gastronomy as a Fine Art ... 854
The Depopulation of the Scottish Highlands ... 854
Brief Notices ... 855
More Tests ... 855
A Burial Scandal at Akenham ... 856
An Evangelical Protest against Pan-Anglicanism ... 856
Liberation Society's Summer Work ... 857
The Great Missionary Conference of October 857
Commutation of Tithes... 857
A New Religious Sect ... 857
The New Pontifical Secretary ... 857
Correspondence:
Preparations for the Next General Election ... 858
Election Intelligence ... 858
Mr. Mundella and the Roebuckites at Sheffield ... 858
Liberal Organisation ... 859
A French Plenipotentiary on the Berlin Treaty ... 859
The Week ... 861
Sir John Lubbock on Ants ... 862
The Anti-Vivisection Movement ... 862
Chinese Coolies in Cuba 863
The Famine in China ... 863
Our Agricultural Stock-taking ... 863
Popular Satire and Lord Beaconsfield ... 863
American Inventions at the Paris Exhibition ... 864
Epitome of News ... 865
Miscellaneous ... 866
Gleanings ... 867
Births, Marriages, and Deaths ... 867
Advertisements ... 867

THE "CAUCUS" SCARE.

Any impartial observer of the controversy at present raging on the subject of political organisation must be struck by two features of the discussion. First, he cannot help noting that the Tories, whose party discipline has notoriously been far stricter than that of their opponents, and who of late years especially have been busily engaged in concentrating their political forces, have never felt any fear of "Americanising" our electioneering institutions, so long as organisation was confined to their own side. Next, such an observer can hardly fail to remark that the Liberal organs most nervous about the power of the Birmingham scheme are scarcely the most robust of their tribe. These two circumstances suggest a doubt whether the anxiety now expressed for the freedom of the individual voter is not, to some extent, inspired by a fear of the more drastic Liberalism likely to prevail when the party is put in a position to exert its whole power. At the same time, freedom of private judgment and independence of individual action are such fundamental points with true Liberals that we are bound to give a candid consideration to any objections that can be reasonably urged on the score of such principles against the probable effects of the new organisation.

"Give a dog a bad name and hang him." Call party organisation a "caucus," and you raise a *prima facie* prejudice against it in English minds. The word "caucus," rightly or wrongly, is suggestive of hole-and-corner meetings, and of dictation by a self-appointed clique. But the prime purpose of organisation on the Birmingham plan is to get rid of both, and to give every member of the party due weight in deciding both on the policy and on the strategy to be adopted. Leaving on one side for the moment local issues of a municipal character, all will agree that the object of prime importance, whether to Liberals or Conservatives, is to get good representatives into Parliament. How is this to be done? If the whole thing be left to haphazard two or three candidates of the same party may be fighting for one seat. This is an evil from which Liberals have usually suffered much more than Conservatives—and why? Because, as the *Pall Mall Gazette* says, "it is by personal influence that Conservatism maintains itself." A very few leading men in a locality are allowed to have the nomination in their own hands, and all the clubs, and feasts, and Working Men's Constitutional Associations which form so large a part of Conservative machinery, are only expedients for keeping up the personal influence of those leaders who practically hold the party in their hands—or perhaps, more correctly, in their pockets. The rank-and-file have really nothing to do with the nomination of the candidate. "Personal influence," maintained by social gatherings, is enough to make them vote as they are told. Now this is really a "caucus" system, and is in every way to be deprecated as destructive of political intelligence and of individual independence.

Very different is the working of the Birmingham system. Its aim is to stimulate political intelligence by ward meetings and discussions, to encourage every member of the party to assert his right to be heard, to educate all to mutual respect and mutual concession, and then, when opinion is formed, to provide machinery for its expression with concentrated force. With this view every man who simply professes himself a Liberal is invited to the meeting of his ward. And it is very desirable, nay essential, to the best working of the system, that these meetings should not be held merely when elections are to be made, but, at least occasionally, for the purpose of political lectures and discussions. The ward meetings then send their representatives to the general council of the whole constituency, and this council appoints the executive committee with whom rests in the first place the nomination of the Parliamentary candidates. Surely if such a machinery be diligently kept up and no political machinery is worth anything except on this condition—it is the best expedient yet devised for educating constituencies, and keeping the power in their hands, while at the same time it affords full scope for individual energy or talent to make itself felt.

The prime characteristic of this system, *its combination of popular instruction with dependence on popular opinion*, is constantly ignored by those who prophesy that it will hand us over body and soul to wire-pullers. We are subject to wire-pullers now, wherever one or two wealthy men can start their own candidate, and at least ruin the party chances if he be not accepted. But their reign will be over when once the electors are taught by such an organisation to manage their own affairs for themselves. The example of America does not frighten us, for the simple reason that all the evils of American political life flow from the want of such a system, and not from its existence. Causes which we do not stay to discuss, but with which the exuberant material resources of a new country have had much to do, have practically excluded some of the best elements in American society from interest in politics. Whatever the "caucus system" there may be, it does not accomplish what the Birmingham plan aims at first of all, the education of political intelligence in the whole mass of voters. In our own country this is probably more feasible than in America. On our smaller area, interests are less conflicting, the Constitutional machine is more compact, and there is behind us a long continuity of political growth which the Americans were compelled to sacrifice. It is all very well for luxurious, wealthy, and lazy people, who now can swamp a constituency at a moment's notice, to cry out that individuality of opinion is going to be sacrificed. If they want to make their opinions predominant they will have to fight for them; that is all. And it strikes us as one of the best and most valuable features of the new scheme of organisation that it will create a salutary necessity for a general and constant watchfulness over political interests, the absence of which is for the most part the only danger Liberalism has to fear.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL REVIVAL AND RATIONAL RELIGION.

Now that our readers are for the most part scattered in various seaside places, they are probably glad to forget the controversies which occupy a large share of their active life when at home. But if their experience at all resembles ours, they will occasionally have forced upon them when they least expect it, some fresh illustration of the grave dangers in which the religion of the day is involved by the ecclesiastical reaction that is upon us. On a quiet Sunday, in the heart of the country, or in some lonely nook of the seaside, the little village church has attractions which Nonconformists can feel quite as much as Mr. Matthew Arnold. Grey towers, solemn yews, and ancient gravestones do not necessarily raise any controversial questions, and may exert their influence upon the mind in a pensive mood quite independently of any opinion which may be held on the principle of Church Establishment. A man need not undergo the experiences of an Alexander Selkirk in order to appreciate the "sound of the church-going bell." The scattered groups that issue here and there from farm or cottage and all meet in the churchyard, have a Sunday look of restful satisfaction and perhaps of pleasurable human gossip which excites the sympathy of all but cynics. It is pleasing to enter with the rest, and to reflect how generation after generation, in undisturbed succession, have passed these doors; that through them their spirits might take flight to heaven, and their bodies find rest in ground consecrated by associations far more potent than any bishop's blessing. But what if some new-fledged priestling, whose brain is turned half by superstition and half by conceit, breaks in upon our peaceful reverie with a travesty of Romish observances, and with the insane arrogance of his priestly claims? Peace of mind is broken by indignation, faith is poisoned by contempt, and if we have patience to sit out the mummery, we leave the place wondering at the peculiar Liberalism of a National Church which establishes the licence of the clergy on the spiritual slavery of the people, and, while boasting the charm of antiquity, allows any beardless boy initiated into the mysteries of the priesthood to bewilder and disgust a helpless congregation with his raw and tawdry novelties.

We have not been slow to admit all that can be said for the earnestness of devotion which undoubtedly has its part in what is called the "ecclesiastical revival." But there is an obverse side of the phenomenon, which ought not to be neglected, and to which indeed too much importance can hardly be assigned. The tendency of Ritualism to concentrate attention upon forms and attitudes and genuflexions makes, indeed, a display of devotion easy, and perhaps facilitates an inward simulation of the feeling. But sooner or later it distracts attention from all the higher elements of religion. It is a frequent charge against Presbyterians and English Nonconformists that they make too much of the sermon and too little of the devotional parts in the services of the Church. We shall not deny that there is a danger in this direction, against which it is well to be on our guard. But when we occasionally listen to the unutterable twaddle, or positively insane ravings, that sometimes follow a highly ornate service, and that are listened to with indifference, if not with

acquiescence, by a well-dressed congregation not apparently composed of idiots, we are driven to the conclusion that the danger in the opposite extreme is even worse. For, after all, intelligence must be mingled with our devotions, or they can hardly be pleasing to the Creator of the human intellect. And where commonsense, to say nothing of logic, is apparently abjured, of set purpose, in the teaching of the Church, it is difficult to conceive how its worship can be anything more than a superstitious form. We enter a church in a rising watering-place where private munificence, that has our unstinted admiration as a notable example of the power of the voluntary principle, has provided all the beautiful forms and colours consecrated by architecture to religion. Whatever may be our own preferences as to forms of worship, we should be ashamed of our narrowness if we were not able to join our heartfelt aspirations with those of Christian brethren whose modes of expression may be somewhat different from our own. And, indeed, there is but little in the Anglican liturgy which need occasion much scruple to Evangelical Nonconformists. But when the attitudes assumed, the observances tacked on to the legal service, and the exaction from the audience of a superstitious reverence for the clergy, quite distinct from respectful attention to teachers, all unite to emphasise the sacerdotal elements of the Prayer-Book, we feel that a wrong is done—not to ourselves, for we have no wish to insist upon the claims given to us by the law that makes us members of the National Church—but to all those moderate Church people who have come hither for rest, and on Sunday meet only with aggravation of spirit.

But the prayers are over. A priest ascends the pulpit evidently bent upon magnifying his office. He takes for his text the frequent and telling words:—"Be sure your sin will find you out." But instead of the solemn exposition we might well expect of the manner in which God has knit the moral universe together in the bonds of law, so that no sin can escape judgment, we are treated to monstrous p iestly theories of what constitutes sin, and a collection of cock-and-bull stories calculated only to frighten children. We are told, for instance, of a clergyman, newly inducted into a parish, who kicks his foot against a skull by an open grave side, and, finding a nail sticking in the temple, carries the thing away in his pocket, and makes it the means of convicting a prosperous widow of the murder of her husband twenty years before. The existence of such a thing as a coroner's inquest is altogether ignored. The wildest improbabilities are assumed. But no matter; it is a story calculated to strike salutary fear, and by a good many of the audience it is apparently swallowed open-mouthed. Or the occasion is a collection in aid of the parish schools. Here a School Board is depicted as a grinding, godless institution, which at once empties the pockets and destroys the souls of the ratepayers. Mr. Francis Peek doubtless believed that his munificent gift of prizes for proficiency in Scriptural knowledge, and the interesting ceremony of their distribution at the Crystal Palace, would show to all the world that even School Boards may be Christian institutions. But our priestling in the pulpit has apparently never heard of all this; at least we hope not, for he deliberately tells his audience that in School Board schools the name of God cannot be mentioned, and that, in the reproval of a moral fault, no appeal whatever can be made to the authority of Scripture. Now, there must be many amongst the hearers who know well enough that this sort of thing is not merely drivelling nonsense, but baseless slander; yet they listen, and are apparently content. Thus, while on the one hand negative criticism denies the possibility of rationality in religion, the so-called ecclesiastical revival, on the other hand, mainly by the influence of the Established Church, is seeking to establish the same conclusion by making all religion to consist in genuflexions and mummery, while it turns the pulpit into a fountain of nonsense or a coward's castle.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW DAY'S MUSINGS.

SATURDAY last was St. Bartholomew's Day, an anniversary memorable alike in the ecclesiastical annals of France and England. It is one which liberal-minded members of the Church of England, whether clerical or lay, do not call to mind with pride or pleasure. On the 24th of August, 1662, occurred that great eviction of 2,000 Puritan clergymen from the bosom of the Established Church of this country, which altered for all time to come the religious status of the population, and destroyed once for all that external ecclesiastical unity, the loss of which is so much bewailed by the admirers of Christian uniformity. All Englishmen who are not biased by peculiar Church theories—that is, who do not exalt the authority of the Church above the obligations of Christianity—are content to regard the great ecclesiastical convulsion of 1662 as the indirect source of spiritual blessings to the English people—as having given an impulse to that religious vitality which has told powerfully and beneficially upon the life of the nation. The story is a familiar one, and has been abundantly illustrated by statesmen and political writers as well as by ecclesiastical historians. *We* cannot bewail an event that forms one of the grandest epochs of religious fidelity and self-sacrifice, that laid the foundation of those Nonconformist communities which, in the aggregate, now almost outnumber the adherents of the Church of England, and whose spirit animated the struggles of succeeding generations on behalf of civil and religious freedom.

The anniversary referred to has not been forgotten by the Home Reunion Society, whose object, as our readers well know, is to heal the divisions of the past by turning back the tide of history. This association, of which the Bishop of Winchester is the president, by way of commemorating St. Bartholomew's Day, invited the clergy to offer special prayers in their churches for the blessing of unity, and to preach sermons on the importance of a return to unity among Christians "on the basis of the old National Church." We cannot but admire the dauntless faith, as well as respect the motives of Dr. Harold Browne, Earl Nelson, and their coadjutors. In various places—Salisbury, Ipswich, and elsewhere—they have made a praiseworthy effort, by means of open conferences fairly conducted, to further the object they have in view. So far as the promoting of a better understanding of their respective positions, and a more kindly and Christian feeling, these conferences were successful; but in other respects they only revealed the depth of the abyss that separates High Churchmen from all sections of Nonconformists on questions of Church doctrine and polity. The several Dissenting bodies find no difficulty in cultivating Christian fellowship among themselves, and there would be no serious obstacles among some of them, apart from vested interests and existing organisations, to a still closer union. It is otherwise when these several bodies are seriously invited to such a unity as is implied by an entire surrender of their distinctive principles. Union, "on the basis of the old National Church," means, of course, that Nonconformists are to abandon the protest for which their forefathers bled and suffered, and allow themselves to be absorbed in the Anglican communion. The Home Mission Society has discovered its mistake. Its well-meant invitations to Nonconformists have not, so far as we know, been repeated; and the amiable supporters of the movement have learnt how radical are the objections to the policy of comprehension which they would fain carry into effect. It is true that the Act of Uniformity still remains on the Statute-book. But these gentlemen must know that its enactments are no hindrance to the freedom of Dissent, but only shackle and hamper the free action of their own Church. We could understand an attempt to repeal that Act with a view to the removal of existing barriers between their communion and outside bodies; but that that section of Churchmen who set most value on spiritual independence should be so eager that Nonconformists should be absorbed, and pass under the yoke of bondage, is hardly credible.

The state of things in the bosom of the Anglican Establishment is no encouragement to Dissenters to re-enter a Church from which their ancestors were so cruelly expelled. It is remarkable that those who, in all kindness, invite them back are men of the same principles, though happily not of the same spirit, as the ecclesiastics who turned adrift the Puritan confessors of the seventeenth century. We believe that Bishop Browne is as staunch a supporter of the sacerdotal theory as was Archbishop Sheldon. Both hold views which, in the abstract, exclude compromise. And such views, which are simply a revival of those mediæval pretensions against which the Puritan clergy of 1662 protested and fought, are now in the ascendant in the Anglican Church, yet are openly repudiated by a section of the clergy. While the Home Reunion Society yearns for a unity which will absorb Nonconformity, Evangelical Churchmen like Bishop Alford openly repudiate some of the cardinal doctrines which have been accepted, or acquiesced in by the Pan-Anglican Synod. In the protest which that clergyman has addressed to the Primate as the President of the Lambeth Conference, he complains that the sacramental views of the Catholic party have not been condemned in the address issued by the Episcopal Conclave, and that no reference is made to "the doctrinal faith of the Reformed Church as declared in the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion." "You have," says Bishop Alford in effect, "insisted upon the importance of the Three Creeds, but have said nothing upon the doctrines contained in the Articles." The right reverend gentleman also objects to the claim of any such Church as the Anglican Church to exclusive power or the assumption of territorial titles "without the concurrence of the State." He repudiates also the necessity of Episcopal sanction for laymen engaged in evangelistic work; speaks of the "exclusive spirit" of the Conference, and is irreverent enough to declare that the hundred bishops who were gathered together in Lambeth last month represented only themselves, and neither the clergy nor the laity of England. How far Bishop Alford reflects the views of his clerical brethren we are unable to say; probably the majority of the clergy, who unquestionably sympathise with High-Church doctrines, accept the declarations of the Lambeth Conference with implicit trust, but a considerable section of them evidently sympathise with Bishop Alford. The question, therefore, naturally occurs, Why the Home Reunion Society, in its craving for "unity," does not deal with the malcontents in "the Old National Church" before it attempts to win over Nonconformists outside its pale? No doubt, the presence of a hundred prelates of the Episcopal communion at the Lambeth Conference was an imposing spectacle, and a sign of the growing strength of the Episcopacy in various parts of the world; but many besides Bishop Alford have recognised it "as a grand mistake, calculated to inflate the best of men with ideas of official importance that can only prove delusive and hurtful, and likely to divide rather than to unite the Church of Christ," and view with apprehension the consolidation of an ecclesiastical order which holds and proclaims opinions that differ little from those which, two centuries ago, were the creed of the bishops who expelled the two thousand Puritan ministers from their livings in the Church of England. At a time when the Established Church, by the mouth of its authorised leaders, revives the sacerdotal claims which were rife in the reign of Charles II., it is rather unreasonable, not to say preposterous, to expect the Nonconformists of the nineteenth century to bow to such authority, and efface themselves as Free Churches.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

As our readers are aware, the Great Powers in Article 24 of the Treaty of Berlin recom-

mended Turkey to consent to a rectification of the Greek frontier by the cession to the Hellenic Kingdom of a large tract of territory which had long been, and still is, in a state of insurrection. The recommendation of the Plenipotentiaries fell far short of the Greek demands, and, indeed, of the simple justice of the case. The Congress did not even propose to establish the natural boundary between the two States—that of the Olympian range, while it left the Cretans to chafe under disappointment, and to renew, as they will certainly do, their sanguinary struggle against the Porte. It is now proved, by incontrovertible testimony, that it was owing to the opposition offered by Lord Beaconsfield and his colleague, that the just claims of the Greeks received such scant recognition at the hands of the Congress. Nevertheless, the Premier, since his return, has not only ignored this fact, but has taken credit to himself for having, even before the meeting at Berlin, successfully induced the Turks to entertain the expediency of making a concession to the territorial claims of the Hellenic Kingdom. On July 18 it was no doubt thought desirable to put the best possible face on the work of the Plenipotentiaries and on the outlook generally, and so on that day the House of Lords were led to believe that something had been done for everybody all round, and that, even on the question of Greece, the Porte would make a point of yielding, if not to the virtue of necessity, yet to the advice of its friends. The Greeks from the beginning were incredulous as to the Turks being willing to give effect to the 24th Article of the Treaty. It is not too much to affirm that neither M. Delyannis, the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs, nor M. Rhangabé, the Greek Minister at Berlin, nor M. Gennadinius, the representative of Greece in London—all three of whom zealously watched over the interests of their country during the sittings of the Congress—entertained the slightest expectation that the Turks would act upon the judgment of the Great Powers. During the last days of the session it began to be rumoured that the Porte had rejected the proposals made at Berlin; and Sir Charles Dilke, acting upon information which he had received from Constantinople, made a statement to that effect in the House of Commons, and asked the Government to tell Parliament what it knew. Mr. Bourke, in reply, said that there was no reason to think that such a memorandum as Sir Charles Dilke referred to had been issued; and he clearly left on the mind of the House the impression that the Foreign Office knew nothing about the matter. His remarks were delivered on August 14, and yet it now appears that the circular despatch in which the Turkish Government returned an unfavourable answer to the proposals of the Congress, was issued on August 8—almost a week before Mr. Bourke treated Sir C. Dilke's intelligence as apocryphal. Are we to suppose that Sir A. H. Layard, with the telegraph close at hand, kept his Government for six whole days in ignorance of a document of so much moment? It is, we think, impossible to answer this question in the affirmative.

The Turkish Note is a very elaborate document. It makes many statements which, if true, shed quite a new light upon the recent history of South-Eastern Europe. It is also pervaded by a somewhat obtrusive vein of satire, and if it was really written by Safvet Pasha, he is, we imagine, a personage who would find it easy to be pleasantly jocose even at a funeral. He deals with the whole subject simply as involving a question of the ambitious and aggrandising policy of Greece. The Greeks, he says, aspire to unite under one Government all the countries inhabited by populations of Greek origin. In order to realise these dreams they have organised a succession of expeditions to Crete, and, by despatching bands of volunteers across the frontier, they have also repeatedly carried fire and sword into Epirus and Thessaly. Indeed, in 1853 the excesses committed by the Greek troops in those provinces were so great that France and England felt constrained to occupy the Piræus—a new version of a memorable episode, which shows that, without much further training, Safvet Pasha would be perfectly qualified to write a "Comic History of Turkey." But if these movements in Epirus and Thessaly, as well as in Crete, originate from the outside—if it be true that they are the sole work of incendiaries from the Greek Kingdom—why is it that the populations who suffer so much at the hands of their countrymen do not rise up against the invaders, and unite with the Turks in expelling them from the country? And if the Christians of Thessaly are the helpless victims of Greek ambition, why is it that the Turks, treating them as accomplices, have let loose their Bashi-Bazouks upon an unoffending population, and have spread fire and massacre over districts in which a Greek volunteer can hardly be said to have been seen? Such questions do not call for an answer. The facts speak for themselves; and if they required corroboration it might be found in Lord Beaconsfield's emphatic declaration at Berlin that the insurrection in Epirus and Thessaly had not been fomented by Greece, which, he said, on the contrary, had applied itself to the repression of the disturbances. Safvet Pasha is quite eloquent in pointing out "that political honesty will not permit the dismemberment of one nation to the advantage of another"; but it will, we hope, take Europe a long time to learn a lesson of "political honesty" from a Power which established itself in Europe by the dismemberment of other nations, and which, throughout its blood-stained career, has always ruled by the sword.

With reference to the proposed cession of territory to Greece, the Porte declares "in the most formal manner that neither His Imperial Majesty the Sultan nor his Government ever had to deliberate on a project of this nature, and that it was for the first time called on to consider it when the project came to light within the Congress." Lord Beaconsfield's nature must be a very forgiving one where a Turk is concerned, if he allows this assertion to pass without compelling Safvet Pasha either to prove his statement or to apologise for it. In the House of Lords on July 18, Lord Beaconsfield declared not only that, before the Congress met, he had taken steps to induce the Porte to assent to the policy of a cession of territory to Greece, but that "he was bound to say that the manner in which our overtures were received by the Porte was encouraging, and more than encouraging." Safvet Pasha totally denies that anything of the kind took place. If Parliament were sitting, Lord Beaconsfield would at once be called upon to explain or justify his original statement; but now that Parliament is prorogued, he is bound to take other means of showing that Safvet Pasha has impeached his veracity in a reckless and unfounded manner.

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

(From our German Correspondent.)

The elections were supposed to have reduced the numbers of Social Democratic members of the German Parliament from twelve to two. There were, however, as usual, many cases in which the candidates at the head of the poll did not get the requisite absolute majority, and for such cases after-elections have taken place. In these the Social Democrats have recovered some seats which they formerly occupied, and gained new ones. It now appears that they will have at least six members in the new Parliament. In the after-elections they have been aided considerably by the Ultramontanes and other parties. In Breslau east division a Social Democrat obtained 9,768 votes and the National Liberal candidate 9,316. In the elections of July 30, which in this case were not decisive, the Social Democrat had only 6,593. More than 3,000 Ultramontanes or Conservatives must have voted for him in the second election, and against his opponent, the National Liberal. In Mannheim the Democrats, Social Democrats, and Ultramontanes voted together against the National Liberal candidate. In Barmen and Elberfeld the Conservatives nearly all voted with the National Liberals, whilst the Ultramontanes went in for the Socialist candidate. The Socialist committee at Mainz said expressly, "We vote in Mainz for the Ultramontane because in Barmen and Elberfeld the Ultramontanes voted for the Socialist." If this union of Socialists and Ultramontanes continue it will seriously interfere with the coming legislation against Social Democracy on the one hand, and with the proposed reconciliation of Germany with the Vatican on the other. Where the voting is general, secret, and direct, there are, as might be expected, many changes in the same district. That of Barmen and Elberfeld may serve as an instance. In 1867 Bismarck was elected against von Forckenbeck, and when he declined the seat Gneist was chosen against Löwe. In August following Schweitzer defeated Löwe. In 1871 a Free Conservative obtained the seat, in 1874 a Social Democrat, in 1877 a National Liberal, and now, in 1878, again a Social Democrat. The change from Bismarck in 1867 to the Socialist Hasselmann in 1878 is something remarkable. The latter has just been returned, though opposed by Liberals and most Conservatives. The Socialists were, it appears, so elated by their victory that great disorder followed. After nine o'clock, when the shouting and confusion had not ceased, the police cleared some of the streets by force. Several persons were apprehended. The mob actually bombarded the arrest-house. The "Marseillaise" was sung, and Hasselmann cheered, whilst the police were being attacked. Some of the cries were, "Long live the Commune!" "On to the attack!" "Down with the dogs!" Lads from fifteen to twenty years of age and women took an active part in these disturbances.

It is therefore not to be wondered at that the Government shows a determination to deal vigorously with this enemy of society. The execution of Hödel on Friday last may be taken in evidence of this, for it was thought that he would only be imprisoned for a long period and then set free. The assassination of General de Mesentzoff at St. Petersburg coming so soon after the Odessa riots will no doubt add to the alarm caused by the spread of Socialism in Germany, and cause many to look upon the proposed law against it as by no means too severe. This consists of twenty-four paragraphs, and has just appeared in print, so that everyone can judge of its contents.

Associations which serve the Social Democrats, Socialist, or Communistic efforts to undermine the existing order of things in this State, are to be forbidden. This work will be left to the separate States, the central courts of which will enforce the law. If an association merely alters its name or makes changes in its workings, while it is in reality the same as formerly, it will come under the action of the law. The funds belonging to the associations which have been forbidden will be seized and handed over to the poor fund of the place. Appeal may be made to a court for press and association affairs. But such appeals must be put in within a week after the issue of the prohibition against the association. This court will sit in Berlin, and consist of nine members, five of whom must be chosen from the regular judges of the Empire or separate States. The president, vice-president and other members of this court are to be chosen by the Federal Council, or Bundesrath, and appointed by the Emperor. Meetings which it may be supposed serve the purposes already mentioned are to be forbidden; those in which such purposes actually come to light are to be dissolved. Festivities are to be judged of according to the same rule, as well as writings, which, if they appear periodically, may be forbidden for the future. The Imperial Chancellor can forbid the circulation of foreign periodical writings. The collecting of subscriptions for the promotion of the efforts forbidden by the law is prohibited. If any one takes part in an association which has been prohibited or actively exerts himself on its behalf, he may be punished with a fine of 25*l.* or imprisonment for a month. The same punishment may be inflicted on those who take part in a forbidden meeting, or do not go away as soon as a meeting has been dissolved by the police. All those who act as chairman, leader, director, agents, speakers, or treasurers of a meeting, or summoner after it has been forbidden, are liable to imprisonment from a month to a year. Anyone who lets rooms for a forbidden association will be punished with imprisonment varying from a month to a year. Anyone who circulates or reprints a forbidden publication will be punished with a fine of 50*l.* or imprisonment for six months. Anyone who collects for prohibited associations after he has been forbidden to do so will be punished with a fine of 25*l.* or imprisonment for three months, and what he has collected will be handed over to the poor funds of the place. Persons who make it their business to further the objects referred to above as forbidden, or who have been guilty a

second time of an offence against this law, can be refused permission to live in particular places. If foreigners, they can be required to leave Germany. Under similar circumstances book printers, booksellers, lending libraries, and proprietors of reading rooms, as well as publicans and retail dealers of brandy and other spirits, may be refused permission to carry on their trade. Persons who make it their business to further the objects forbidden by the law or have been once already condemned, can on a second offence have their right withdrawn publicly to circulate in the way of business or sell printed matter or to circulate it gratuitously. Printing houses which make it their business to further the forbidden objects may be closed. The carrying out of these measures just named is in the hands of the police. An appeal may be made, but within a week, to the central court of the country, or from this to the Imperial Court for associations and press matters. In any place where public security is threatened by the efforts forbidden by this law, the central court of the State in which the place lies may, however, with the permission of the Federal Council, take the following measures, which cannot remain longer in force than one year:—Meetings to be held only by permission of the police. The circulation of printed matter in public places and streets to be prohibited. Persons without employment who cannot show that they have the means of support, and have not secured in the place where they live the right of support, are to be removed from such places. (4) The possession, bearing, introduction, and sale of weapons to be forbidden or connected with particular conditions. Any infraction of these arrangements to be visited with a fine of 50*l.* or six months' imprisonment. The law to come at once into force as soon as passed.

Parliament will meet on the 9th of September in order to discuss this law. The late elections have been the most excited of all that have taken place in the new Empire, and a good deal of this excitement will be carried into the debates about to commence. The parties, including the Centre, which oppose the Empire, number in their ranks nearly half the members. The law can scarcely pass unless the Centre be won over to support the Conservatives, or it be so interpreted or altered as to secure the support of the National Liberals. The late elections were the most favourable that can well be conceived for the Conservatives, who, with the aid of the Government Press, exerted themselves to put down the National Liberal party. The Conservatives have not gained a working majority, and the success of the Liberals, even under all their disadvantages, is such that they will always in future be recognised as a political and Parliamentary party that cannot be squeezed out of existence.

In the coming Parliament Socialism will receive no doubt a thorough investigation, and it is to be hoped that the measures devised will tend to check its progress. A little work that has lately appeared at Dinsburg, on the Rhine, against Social Democracy, is likely to cause some stir. It is written by one who was formerly a Socialist himself, and who tries to open the eyes of his former associates by showing them the abyss on the verge of which they are standing. He was an agent of the party, and had thus good opportunity of seeing into its workings. He shows first of all that the Social Democrats seek, only in the way of revolution, to solve the social question. He then goes on to show that the agitators are only bent on keeping the working men in the most abject state possible, by actually pronouncing against every improvement in their position, and declaring that for them to acquire any property, even a little house or ground, is folly. He shows in the third place that the agitators consider a seat in Parliament not as a means for securing better prospects for the working men, but rather as a means of mere agitation. He then goes on to prove that the agitators, although they talk so much about thinking, nevertheless actually proscribe thought in their own party. Sixthly, he shows that actual Communism, even that of women, is the object of the party. Lastly, that the agitators only make use of the labourers in order to get thereby a comfortable living.

By a decree of Aug. 5 the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, met on Aug. 14, and by that of Aug. 9 the Reichstag, or Parliament, will assemble on Sept. 9. The bill referred to above, which the Prussian Government presented, was sure to be accepted by the Bundesrath. In the Parliament it will, no doubt, be considerably amended by the House before it receives the support of a majority.

Mr. Gladstone will deliver his address as Lord Rector of Glasgow University in the second week of November. It is expected that a series of political meetings will be afterwards held.

Literature.

*THE MYSTERY OF PAIN.**

This book, consisting chiefly of lectures delivered in Langham Hall, is one among the many attempts "to justify the ways of God to men," differing, however, from the majority of works with that professed aim in that it avails itself but slightly of the light cast upon the dark problem by the so-called Christian revelation, a term which Mr. Voysey would regard as a misnomer. Whilst we take exception to some of the conclusions arrived at, and no less to the line of argument pursued, we have no wish to deny that the object of the writer is deeply religious, and his spirit, in spite of frequent audacity, truly devout; for the fierce scorn with which a man denounces the idols worshipped as God by his neighbours is quite compatible with a tender veneration for the Being enshrined in his own conceptions. The iconoclastic spirit has been strongest in the most devout minds, as for instance in the later prophecies of Isaiah.

There is an impassioned earnestness in these pages that rises occasionally into true eloquence; whilst in the treatment of a subject confessedly so beset with difficulty, the author shows no wish to diminish the seriousness of the problem. His own faith in God has evidently sustained the ordeal of an unflinching gaze at the worst of human ills. Mr. Voysey scorns the paltry sophism with which some good men try to palliate the difficulty by saying, "God *permits* this and that. He does not *do* it." He neither makes nor accepts such excuses for the God whose glory, he believes, is manifested as much in the darkest page of human history as in the brightest. Whatever fault we may find with the book, this tone of lofty trust in God commands our deepest sympathy, and is of itself more likely to carry conviction to the heart of the reader than any of the arguments employed.

The most boldly original chapter in the book is, we think, that entitled "The Lord's Controversy with His People," which, while it is strongly marked by the characteristic defect to which we shall presently allude, is pervaded by a glowing faith and a passionate indignation against the misrepresentation of the Divine character and dealings.

In the second portion of the book, which contains discourses in refutation of Atheism, Mr. Voysey shows himself a candid and courteous opponent. There is, perhaps, a needless ostentation in the way in which he quits the Christian "synagogue," shakes off the dust from his feet, and turns to these "Gentiles," amongst whom he expects, and will doubtless find, his most numerous converts.

The exaggerated deference shown to the Atheist contrasts oddly with the almost supercilious tone of superiority used in dealing with the orthodox Christian opponent, but this was, perhaps, to be expected from Mr. Voysey's previous experience. He has come into contact with the weak points of the one; he only suspects or imagines those of the other. We do not charge Mr. Voysey with any conscious dishonesty, but we miss in him the philosophic calm and breadth of view which qualify for the judicial functions he assumes towards contending opinions. Above all, we discern in him a lack, strange as it may seem, of reverence for human thought as embodied in theology. In his vehement denial of any Divine or supernatural authority for some dogmas that have so long tortured the heart and fettered the religious consciousness of humanity, Mr. Voysey seems to disregard the deep significance that belongs to them, as the expression of this very consciousness itself. Our most profound philosophers have taught us to regard all the thought of man as constituting an organic whole, and presenting phenomena, subject to dynamic laws, parallel to those that prevail in the physical world. Ideas that have swayed mankind are facts in nature, and like all other facts, demand—not to be found fault with or brushed aside, but to be accounted for and explained. To a mind pervaded with that view, it is pitiful and even painful to observe the jaunty air of contempt with which Mr. Voysey discusses those popular beliefs that have been the slow growth of centuries.

If a certain dogma has held down the heart and conscience in a long and cruel bondage, may we not reasonably ask what is the force by which this compulsion has been effected? The more monstrous and repugnant in any way an opinion is, the more powerful must have been the forces which compelled men to adopt it. The question to be asked with regard to any opinion is the historical one, What made men think as they did? especially when the opinion is one that bears upon its face the impress of antiquity, like the dogma of "everlasting torments," which, if introduced for the first time in the present day, would never have been adopted, even by those who now cling to it most tenaciously.

A true philosophy, trained and corrected by science, would lead us to trace the conservation of force in the history of the mental life, and would show how it is impossible to escape from a false conclusion without at the same time throwing off the error in the premises to which by a chain of inexorable logic that conclusion was attached. It is, no doubt, the absence of any such large view of the necessary processes of thought, and of the solidarity of the mental life of men in all ages, and not any mere personal vanity, that makes Mr. Voysey attribute to himself so great a share in the religious developments of his time. Fresh from the study of the works of those deep thinkers, who are the most modest of men, it is with positive amazement that we read such a passage as the following:—

> We must attack orthodoxy in all its subtle forms, and drive it from its many secret caves, where it would fain live a little longer. We must not only attack once and then run away to other occupation, but go on persistently attacking till the foe is slain. And I am sure if we needed any proof of the wisdom and benefit of this course, we have a most encouraging one in the almost universal abandonment of that dogma on which the whole Christian superstructure is based, viz., that of eternal torments. Nor can it be any vain conceit on our part if we claim a large share in the glorious work of its destruction. P. 238.

It is as if a straw should conceive itself as guiding the current upon which it is floated!

We must add, in justice, that the sermon "on the Responsibilities of the Free," from which this astounding passage is quoted, is one of the best in the book; and however we may differ from Mr. Voysey as to who are the "Free," we endorse every word he says about their "responsibilities." The most serious objection that we bring against this work is that Mr. Voysey attempts to throw light upon the "Mystery of Pain, Death, and Sin," without any reference to that solution which it is the glory of Christianity to have effected, and which the triumphant experience of sufferers in all ages has endeared to the human heart. Alike by friend and foe, the Cross is confessed to be the central object of the Christian religion. The power of self-sacrificing Love to take the sting from death, and the assurance that this Love is the revelation of the Divine Power that will eventually save the world, this is the characteristic feature of Chistianity; this, and not the "dogma of eternal torments," is the foundation on which the "whole Christian superstructure is based."

In a little book, whose title—"The Mystery of Pain"—antiseptic to that of Mr. Voysey's work, the late James Hinton, many years ago, attempted to show how the sufferings of Christ furnished us with the key to this mystery; how all suffering might be regarded as, like His, a necessary part of the process by which the redemption of man is worked out in human experience, and how it might, as such, be accepted as God's best gift, in which He has made us fellow-workers with Himself and sharers in His glory. This little book has opened up a "door of hope" in many a valley of death. We know not if Mr. Voysey has perused it, but to the present writer it is simply incredible that anyone to whom this idea has been presented should be able to turn from it and seek the solution elsewhere. Let anyone read the two books side by side, and no further criticism of Mr. Voysey is necessary.

We fail to see why Mr. Voysey adheres to the old custom of his chief antagonists—the Christians—in choosing texts of Scripture for his mottoes. Surely he might find aphorisms from writers ancient and modern equally appropriate as starting-points to his theories, and which he could use without mutilating them as he is forced to mutilate the language of Scripture to bring it into accordance with his ideas.

For instance, part VI. is headed "We know that all things work together for good," and Mr. Voysey begins his chapter thus:—"I have purposely cut off the words of the Apostle which follow, because it is impossible to take for my text any limitation to the ultimate triumph of good over evil, and it would be positively revolting to adopt the Calvinistic notions of predestination and election. If all things are working together for good only for those who love God, only for those who have been called or predestinated to an exceptional state of happiness, then we must at once surrender our belief in a perfectly just and loving God, and admit that He is unjust, capricious, and cruel, without a single fatherly feeling towards the majority of men." This passage well illustrates

---

* *The Mystery of Pain, Death, and Sin; and Discourses in Refutation of Atheism.* By the Rev. CHARLES VOYSEY, B.A. (London: Williams and Norgate.)

a glaring defect that meets us in every page of this book, able and well written as to a certain extent it undoubtedly is, and honest and candid as the writer means to be, viz., that he almost seems to ignore the existence of any opinion besides his own and the one he is endeavouring to refute. Out of all possible interpretations of a passage he selects the one most crude, repulsive, and illogical, and says, if you do not accept that, you must give me up the passage—it either means this or nothing. Mr. Voysey must be either singularly ill-read or peculiarly devoid of intellectual sympathy and imaginative insight, thus to contract the meaning of the passage. Take, for instance, the verse before us—"All things work together for good to them that love God, to them that are called according to His purpose." Who that is familiar with all the best Christian thought of the day would fail to see that there is here no question of limitation to the ultimate triumph of good over evil, no authority for the Calvinistic notions of predestination and election? We venture to remind Mr. Voysey that Paul was not acquainted with Calvin, and must not be held responsible for that worthy commentator's interpretation of his words.

The passage in question simply asserts what is going on around us, without reference to a future destiny. The truth of the statement has been verified in every age since Paul uttered it, and we too may "know" it as he did. For is not love emphatically the alchemy that turns all earth's dross to gold, and makes all things work together for good?—love, that is, not of the individual, but of God—a love that has no possible expression but the love of man, the passion for human good? To love God in this sense is to be at one with the Power that rules the universe, to find all things good that He doeth. A thousand triumphant martyrdoms have sealed this testimony, that no "thing" can work harm to those who are more than conquerors through love. There is no "unjust limitation" here; it is the law of the universe, a sublime assertion that the drift and current, as it were, of all things, however apparently hostile, is to further and forward the perfection of the loving soul. What was to be the destiny of those that do not *now* "love God," Paul here gives no hint; we must look elsewhere in his writings (and we shall not look in vain) for a hope that all things in heaven and earth and under the earth shall be gathered together in Christ, and God be all in all.

As to the latter part of the verse, if Mr. Voysey will lay aside his Calvinistic spectacles he will perhaps see that here is simply the objective expression of an universal subjective experience. In loving God the heart becomes aware that it has already long ago been loved by God, and knows itself *called* according to His purpose.

We recommend to Mr. Voysey the study of that large and influential school of Christian writers whose best representative is, perhaps, the late Thomas Erskine, of Linlathen. He will there find to his surprise that some truths which he claims as recent discoveries of Langham Hall have been for the last half-century, at least, cherished as the very heart and core of the revelation through Jesus of Nazareth.

*DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON.**

Dr. Hill has not only written a series of valuable criticisms, he has furnished us with fresh materials for the true life of Dr. Johnson. After all that has been done towards faithfully exhibiting the great lexicographer, Dr. Hill has been enabled to put final and very convincing facts before us respecting some important points. He has not endeavoured so much to present a new view of Dr. Johnson's character as a whole, as to remove or to modify some erroneous and misleading assumptions which had done not a little to vitiate the portraits of him by Lord Macaulay and Mr. Carlyle—the one of which erred as much by excess on the one side, as the other did in the opposite direction. Both were inclined to construct a Johnson after their own preconceptions, and consciously or unconsciously they both manipulated plain facts that stood too directly in their way. Dr. Hill has laboured assiduously for some years at his subject; he is firmly secure in his facts. He has spent a vast deal of time not only over memoirs and printed contemporary documents, but he has exhaustively scanned the less attractive arrays of College Registers and Battel-books—a thing that was perhaps all the more easy to him that he is himself a member of Pembroke (Johnson's) College at Oxford. Only a quiet enthusiasm for his subject could have carried him through the dry details he must have encountered. But the result has fully justified him. He has collected together a considerable number of articles he had at different times contributed to the *Saturday Review*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and other journals, on Dr. Johnson, and these, with some additional matter, form a most readable book. We only wish he had done yet more in the way of re-writing, for his matter was surely well worth it. The first chapter, titled "Oxford in Dr. Johnson's Time," is a piece of careful research, but is also full of the true historical reproductive power. To show this we must give an extract:—

> In the attempt to bring before ourselves college life as it was in these days, we must not overlook this class of servitors—these scholars among servants and servants among scholars. To many of them the position must have been most galling. No commoner could appear in public with a servitor without loss of position, and as each order in the University constantly wore its appropriate gown, a servitor was at once distinguished. If a commoner visited a servitor he had to visit him privately. To whatever post a servitor might rise in after life—and some rose very high—it was always in the power of a purse-proud collegian to point out that he had waited on him, though, perhaps, all the obligation he had lain under to such a patron was the receiving sixpence a week, not as an act of generosity but as a tribute imposed on him by the standing rules of the society.
>
> Whitfield's narrative shows that the servitor's life, even at a well-ordered college like Pembroke, was not an easy one, though he did not seem to have felt anything painful in the position so long as he was left alone. He had been used to waiting in his mother's inn at Gloucester, and must therefore have looked upon a servitorship as a rise in life. The account that he gives of the circumstances that brought him to Oxford is curious. An old schoolfellow, who was himself a servitor at Pembroke came to pay his mother a visit, and told her how he had not only discharged his college expenses for the term, but had received a penny. She cried out, "This will do for my son." Then turning to Whitfield, she said, "Will you go to Oxford, George?" I replied, "With all my heart." He found that his having been used to a public-house was of service to him at Pembroke. "For many of the servitors being sick at my first coming up by my diligent and steady attendance I ingratiated myself into the gentlemen's favours so far that many who had it in their power chose me to be their servitor."
>
> The servitors slept, several together, in the same room, though this could not have been looked upon in those days as any very great hardship, for only fifty years before Whitfield's time we read of three gentleman-commoners chumming together. No doubt the great size of some of the rooms in college is explained by the fact that they were intended to be shared by three or four students. The sitting-room of the present day must have been the common bedroom, while the bedroom and, perhaps, the pantry, were used as studies.

Johnson was, however, no "servitor," as Mr. Carlyle has stated, nor was he ever likely to have been starved or hungry—these circumstances being due to Mr. Carlyle's remarkably active creative imagination, which has stood him often in good stead.

Lord Macaulay is proved to have completely perverted Dr. Johnson's ideas about travel. Johnson had often spoken of his travels with pleasure, and had projected more, while he wrote in his *Rambler* and elsewhere that for young people between twenty and twenty-five nothing could do more than travel to expand the mind:—

> He says, and most men would agree with him, that the years between nineteen and twenty-four should not be spent, as was in his time so commonly the case, in mere travelling. He goes on to say that good talkers who have travelled talk little, the better because they have travelled. But it is not needful to enlarge on the way in which his meaning has been wrested. It is open to every one to see. So far from having a fierce and boisterous contempt of travel, Johnson had very early shown a great eagerness for it, and this eagerness lasted till old age. When he was an undergraduate at Pembroke he was, as my readers will remember, overheard saying to himself, "Well, I have a mind to see what is done in other places of learning. I'll go and visit the universities abroad. I'll go to France and Italy. I'll go to Padua. And I'll mind my business. For an Athenian blockhead is the worst of all blockheads." It was not till he was an old man that he was able to satisfy this eagerness.

Of Macaulay's picture of Johnson in general, Dr. Hill says:—

> The character that Macaulay gives of Johnson might have been founded on a passage in one of Horace Walpole's letters, just as the character he gives of Boswell might have been founded on a criticism by Gray. Walpole, writing of Boswell's most absurd, erroneous book which had just been published, says, "the more one learns of Johnson, the more preposterous assemblage he appears of strong sense, brutality, fretfulness, and vanity." Macaulay says, "The characteristic peculiarity of his intellect was the union of great powers with low prejudices." In writing of that curious, though quite intelligible, mixture of credulity and incredulity which characterised Johnson, he says, "Johnson was in the habit of sifting with extreme severity the evidence for all stories which were merely old."

And so on. Macaulay was the very last man clearly to appreciate the sources of Dr. Johnson's superstition, or to discriminate the reasons of his excessive credulity and scepticism, which in him were associated with a very deep and thorough vein of religion, of which Dr. Hill has, we think, hardly made so much as he might have made in dealing with certain points. But undoubtedly he has most successfully established the inefficient portraitures of Carlyle and Macaulay, showing that while the one failed to appreciate the best points in Boswell, the other depreciated Johnson's position in the year 1763 (the date when he first became acquainted with Boswell, and when he had already secured the most elevated place in the literary world) in order that he might magnify Boswell as hero-worshipper, and so illustrate the better his own theories. Dr. Hill's arguments to acquit Johnson from being the person so disparagingly referred to by Lord Chesterfield seem to us also to be incontrovertible. The chapters on Bennet Langton and Topham Beauclerk are the results of careful research, well relieved by anecdote and quotation. The chapter on Chesterfield is not only admirable for the attractive manner in which it is written, but for the clear and masterly manner in which Chesterfield and Johnson are contrasted—a part of the volume which comes as near to subtlety as we have anywhere. This short extract may suffice to suggest its characteristics, but every reader who would be fully informed about the period of English literature, and the men and women who then figured in society, must read Dr. Hill's volume, or miss much that is essential to a full comprehension of it:—

> Chesterfield in some things showed great political foresight. He foretold the French Revolution nearly forty years before it took place. He foresaw the growth of the House of Savoy and the overthrow of Papacy. But could he have been gifted with the prophet's wisdom he would have seen in this our time a man run that course for which he had in vain so carefully trained his son, and gain that prize which he looked upon as the highest of all rewards. His disappointment in his own failure would have been, as we may well believe, greatly lessened could he have foreseen the triumph of his system in the career of the Earl of Beaconsfield.
>
> In the last chapter I attempted to prove that Lord Chesterfield and Johnson never were on terms of intimacy. Did the arguments that I have brought forward need strengthening such strength would surely be given by the general tone of these Letters. Whoever carefully considers the character that Chesterfield here draws of himself must feel that there was nothing in common between the two men. Chesterfield was, no doubt, a man of the world, and could if he thought it worth the while, adapt himself to his company. Johnson had also seen so much of mankind that he felt at ease with almost every variety of character. But Chesterfield when he had once learnt Johnson's power and had once recognised the perfect simplicity of his nature, could never have felt at ease in his company, while Johnson, when he had seen through the hollowness of his patron's character, would not have cared long to hide the contempt which he felt. There never could have been any intimacy, still less could there have been any affection, between the author of the "Vanity of Human Wishes," and the writer of these "Letters to a Son."

* *Dr. Johnson: His Friends and Critics.* By GEORGE BIRKBECK HILL, D.C.L., Pembroke College, Oxford. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)

*MACNAUGHT ON THE LORD'S SUPPER.**

This is a very thorough work, and is sure to engage the attention both of those who accept its conclusion and of those who do not. It is divided into three books—the first, on the Institution and Apostolic Uses of the Lord's Supper; the second, on the Post-Apostolic Uses of the Lord's Supper; and the third, on the Lord's Supper in the Reformed Church of England. One wonders how it happens that in so spiritual a religion as that of Jesus Christ, the meaning and purpose of an outward ordinance should have become a subject of supreme importance. From our standpoint we cannot help regarding this fact as a sign of degeneracy. And the only corrective of the evil is to be found in an appeal to Christ Himself and His inspired apostles. Mr. MacNaught says well:—"In the present day, when clergymen of learning and position declare in the most public manner—for instance, in the famous correspondence of the *Times* in January, 1875—that unless there be an *objective* presence of Christ in the consecrated elements of the supper, there is no use whatever in receiving those elements, and all plea for the continuance of the sacrament has vanished, it is more than interesting, it is absolutely necessary, to refer to the original records of our religion, as it came from the hands of the Saviour and His apostles, in order to ascertain what may be the truth on this momentous question."

Mr. MacNaught prosecutes his inquiry with patient minuteness and with transparent candour. Clouds have no attraction for him; he loves clear sunlight, and aims to make everything as plain to others as it is to himself. For this end he sometimes employs very familiar illustrations. At the very beginning of his work he sets forth in a manner that can scarcely be misunderstood, the meaning of those ever-recurrent and perplexing terms, "objective" and "subjective." "Subjective," he tells us, denotes something existing in the mind and heart of him who thinks. "Objective," denotes something which has an independent existence separate from his thoughts.

* *Cœna Domini.* An Essay on the Lord's Supper; its Primitive Institution, Apostolic Uses, and Subsequent History. By the Rev. JOHN MACNAUGHT, M.A., ex-Incumbent of St. Chrysostom's, Liverpool. (London: C. Kegan Paul and Co.)

At the poor man's breakfast-table, there is no objective presence of the late Mr. Cobden; but if, at any time, the poor man gratefully remembers that it is to Mr. Cobden he is indebted for his cheap loaf, then, and so often as the man's mind and heart thus recall Cobden, there is a subjective presence of the great statesman. He is present to the mind and feelings of the poor man; he is subjectively present in the man's memory and affections. The sign or channel of association by which Cobden is recalled to the man's memory is the bread. But yet Cobden is not present in the bread; that would be an objective presence: he is only present in the mind of the thoughtful man—that is, he is subjectively present. What is objectively present in the bread—for example, the baked particles of wheat and such like materials—is received and eaten by the child at the table, who knows nothing of Cobden and his history. With that child there is no presence of Cobden.

"Real" presence, Mr. McNaught is careful to remark, is an ambiguous phrase. It sometimes denotes objective, material presence; and at other times it signifies true presence, though only to the mind of the subject, and not at all in the matter of the object. There are other distinctions which are fanciful, if not fictitious, and which can be recognised only by the subtlest of metaphysical fancies.

Mr. MacNaught's exposition of the startling and greatly misunderstood words of our Lord at Capernaum (John vi. 26—63) is most satisfactory, and entirely disposes of every attempt to find in them authority for the mysterious doctrine of an objective presence of Christ in the bread and wine of the Lord's Supper. This is true, likewise, of his exposition of the words of the institution. But we think that his paraphrase of some of these words is wrong, and, if accepted, would abolish the Lord's Supper altogether, or, what comes to the same thing, would convert every meal of which Christians partake into a Lord's Supper. "'This do, as oft as ye drink, for My remembrance.' Whenever thirst oppresses you, and you are refreshed by any beverage, *as oft as ye drink*, be it by night or by day, be it seven times in the twenty-four hours, be it when it may, where it may, and (apparently) of whatsoever beverage it may chance—'as oft as ye drink,' do this for My remembrance. . . . In whatever special manner you may do this, at the family meal, or in the friendly gathering, or in the congregation of believers, yet forget it not; even in the solitude of your journeying through unfrequented places, forget it not: 'This do, as oft as ye drink, for My remembrance.'" To us there is nothing more evident than that the apostle Paul separates the Lord's Supper from all other "meals," and condemns the Corinthian practice or abuse whereby it was converted into a meal, in which those who partook of it satisfied the appetites of hunger and thirst. "This is not," we understand the apostle to say, "to eat the Lord's Supper." The exegesis which converts "as often as ye drink" into a general statement is quite arbitrary. The connection limits it to "the cup" in which was the symbol of the "shed blood." but with our author's conclusion we entirely agree:—

Whether we look at the words of institution and administration by Christ Himself; or whether regard be had to the Master's frequent employment of the metaphors which tell of hungering and thirsting after righteousness, of eating the bread from heaven, and even of spiritually eating His flesh and drinking His blood; or whether we contemplate the Scriptural and general usage of similar metaphors in the Old Testament and in all languages, the result is the same. There is no semblance of a belief in any kind of transubstantiation, or in any form of objective presence of Christ in the sacramental bread and wine; but, on the contrary, there is distinctest warning that that which is profitable, particularly in this part of our Christian religion, is not material, fleshy, objective, but is spiritual and subjective.

The second and third books of Mr. MacNaught's work will doubtless be the most interesting to many Anglicans—the third, especially, occupying one-half of the entire volume. But the whole subject of the Lord's Supper, as it appears in English liturgies, is too complex for us. We need not be ashamed to say that we have not mastered it. Learned judges in the highest ecclesiastical court in these realms differ widely in their interpretations. But all "whom it concerns" may study Mr. MacNaught with advantage. They will find in his pages materials for forming a judgment—materials, at least, which may make them thankful that the grounds of Christian—we say nothing of Anglican—faith and duty, in regard to the Lord's Supper, are to be found in Holy Scripture, not in the traditions of men.

---

*GASTRONOMY AS A FINE ART.**

"Lucullus" combines spirit of enlarged benevolence and liking for these pleasurable gastronomic excitements which simple people are too apt to regard as antagonistic. The whole book is a great joke looked at in this way, and we assure the author of our profound sympathy. He does not apparently regard sentiment as reconcilable with his science, and, therefore, we may speak the more plainly. He is a "good fellow," and would have all the world "plump and smooth-faced, i'faith." He is exceedingly inclined to small jokes also, and sometimes sputters them about in the midst of the most statistical matters. He has literally ransacked out-of-the-way learning to lighten up his discursive gastronomy, but he has laid too little weight on some fine oysters that were once to be found in the "cellars of Lawrence," of which a modern poet hath sung with as much gusto as "Horace, Martial, or Juvenal, Cicero or Seneca, Pliny, Ætius, or the old Greek doctor Oribasius, whom Julian the Apostate delighted to honour, or other men of taste and learning among the ancients who have enlarged on the various qualities of the oyster," could possibly have commanded. In a word, he has presented an *omnium gatherum* of hard facts and lighter matters on the principle, we suppose, of the showman—"You pays your money and you takes your choice," though to the intelligent reader hints of some value doubtless lie scattered here and there. But the author jumps along in a sort of mild saltatorial, gastronomic excitement, which he does his best to control. It may be some consolation for the oyster-lover in the midst of the fluctuation of prices to read that these days are no worse than those:—

All we know is that oysters fetched very long prices at Rome, as the author of the "Tabella Cibarea" has not failed to tell us; and then, as now, the high price of any luxury of the table was sure to make a liberal supply of it necessary, when a man like Crassus entertained half the city as his guests to rivet his popularity.

The following statistics will interest some of our readers:—

Exclusive of oysters bred in Essex and Kent, vast numbers are brought from Jersey, Poole, and other places along the coast, and are fattened in beds. The export of oysters from Jersey alone is very considerable, having amounted on an average of the four years ending with 1832 to 208,032 bushels a year. The Jersey fishery then employed, during the season, about 1,500 men, 1,000 women and children, and 250 boats. Think of this, ye oyster eaters! Think that ye are doing—such is the wise ordination of an overruling Providence—some good when you are swallowing your anti-prandial oyster, and are giving employment to some portion of these 3,000 people who work for you at Jersey (!) besides helping to feed the cold-fingered fishmonger, who, with blue apron and skilful knife, tempts you to "Hanother dozzen, sir?"

Of the quantity of oysters consumed in London we cannot even give an approximate guess. It must amount to millions of bushels. Fancy if you can, also, that curiously courteous exchange which goes on every Christmas between our oyster-eating country cousins and our turkey and goose-loving Londoners. . . . . It is very sweet to gaze upon a turkey, a leash of birds, a brace of pheasants, and, as Mrs. Tibbetts hath it, "a real country hare." Such a present is promptly repaid by a fine cod packed in ice, and two barrels of oysters. How sweet are these when eaten at a country house, and opened by yourselves, the barrel being paraded on the table with its top knocked out, and with the whitest of napkins round it.

This too is a curious fact—quite sufficient to justify the words of the old song that the oyster "comes of a gentle kind," and that it is as reproductive as it is delicate:—

Nature, too, has given the oyster a sensitive perception of the changes of light as the means of its protection from the many enemies it has to contend with; for if the shadow of an approaching boat is thrown forward so as to cover it, it closes the valves of its shell before any undulation of the water can have reached it. This sensitiveness is easily studied in the Marine Vivary, where the oyster, with its beautiful ciliæ, more beautiful by far than the richest lace of a bride's wedding dress, is always an object of great interest.

The oyster is a hermaphrodite animal, and hence its propagation is effected by self-produced eggs, which it bears within in the form of a greenish, milky juice, which it casts as spat in May, and which in this country is protected by wise and prudent Acts of the Legislature. "The liquor in the lower shell of the oyster," says a writer in No. 587 of the *Family Herald*, "if viewed through a microscope, will be found to contain multitudes of small oysters, covered with shells and swimming nimbly about—120 of which extend to an inch! Besides these young oysters, the liquor contains a variety of animalcules." Indeed, with the aid of a microscope, one million of young have been discovered in a single oyster. Guarded by their two tender shells, these swim freely in the sea when ejected by the parent oyster, until, by means of a glutinous substance, they fix themselves so fast to some object that they can be separated only by force. These young are very soon able to produce others, many, say, at four months after their birth. When the oyster attains the size of a crown the shell is still very tender and thin; it is only after the second, third, or fourth year that it becomes fit for human food. . . . .

A London oysterman can tell the age of his flock to a nicety. The age of an oyster is not to be found out by looking inside its mouth. It bears its years upon its back. Everybody who has handled an oyster-shell must have observed that it seemed as if composed of successive layers or plates overlapping each other. These are technically termed "shoots," and each of them marks a year's growth; so that, by counting them, we can determine at a glance the year when the creature came into the world. Up to the time of its maturity, the shoots are regular and successive; but after that time they become irregular, and are piled one over the other, so that the shell becomes more and more thickened and bulky. Judging from the great thickness to which some oyster-shells have attained, this mollusc is capable, if left to its natural changes unmolested, of attaining a great age. Indeed, fossil oysters have been seen, of which each shell was nine inches thick, whence they may be concluded to have been more than a hunded years old.

Besides oysters, "Lucullus" is expert in lobsters and their kindred, and has much that is curious and striking to say about them. Then he proceeds to speak of the gastronomic qualities of birds—of small birds especially; and certainly has not a little that ought to tickle the ears of *gourmets*, and, what is better, ought to please their palates. Listen:—

The robin redbreast is not an amiable bird, but a little ruffian; for all that he is no bad morsel. All such birds, however, are infinitely better—in fact, are only thought of as positive gastronomical pleasure to mankind in countries where fruit, and grapes in particular, are in abundance. Recollect, my good friends, that the grapes of France make champagne, Burgundy, and Bordeaux, &c.; recollect the flavours of these refreshing and aromatic beverages. Well, if the wine be the juice of the grape, you may imagine the interior of this little robin redbreast being well soaked with the same, and the consequent aroma with which its flesh is impregnated.

In a word, "Lucullus" by many will, no doubt, be found readable and amusing, if not instructive, and, in spite of some weaknesses and affectations, we can recommend the book to those who are inclined to follow him in the themes in which he is most versed.

* *Lucullus; or, Palatable Essays.* In which are merged "The Oyster," "The Lobster," and "Sport and its Pleasures." By the Author of "The Queen's Messengers," "The Bric-a-brac Hunter," &c. In Two Vols. (Remington and Co.)

---

*THE DEPOPULATION OF THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS.**

Most thoughtful persons would agree that when the French kings devoted themselves to banishing the Huguenots, they were guilty of a crime, and also of an infringement of the laws of political economy which must inevitably avenge themselves. France thus deprived itself of a middle-class, which in later troubles might have done much to mediate between the mob and the ruling classes. But the Huguenots had ere then enriched the life and added to the industrial powers of other nations who were, to a great extent, inimical to the French, and the irony of fate appeared too plainly in the events of the Revolution. The evictions in the Scottish Highlands may hardly be ranked as so great a crime as the expatriation of the Huguenots, but it is as signal a blunder in political economy. It deprives the country of a class which supplied to the nation for one thing a *matériel* most essential to its well-being—a heroic soldiery. Let the inquisitive reader turn to Major Butler's eloquent, but most matter-of-fact, paper on this subject, reprinted from *Macmillan's Magazine*, at the end of Dr. MacDonald's pamphlet, and carefully scan the figures which are given there, and the full force of our statement will be at once apparent. He says:—

About the year 1818, the stream of Highland soldiery, which had been gradually ebbing, gave symptoms of running completely out. Recruits for Highland regiments could not be obtained, for the simple reason that the Highlands had been depopulated. Six regiments, which from the date of their foundation had worn the kilt and bonnet, were ordered to lay aside their distinctive uniform and henceforth become merged into the ordinary line corps. From the mainland the work of destruction passed rapidly to the isles. These remote resting-places of the Celt were quickly cleared. During the first ten years of the great war, Skye had given 4,000 of its sons to the army. It has been computed that 1,600 Skye men stood in the ranks at Waterloo. To-day in Skye, far as the eye can reach, nothing but a bare brown waste is to be seen, where still the mounds and ruined gables rise over the melancholy landscape, sole vestiges of a soldier race for ever passed away.

. . . . . .

In 1840 the line infantry of Great Britain held in the total of its 90,000 rank-and-file, 36,000 Irishmen and 12,000 Scotch. In 1853, on the eve of the Russian war, the numbers stood—effective strength of line infantry, 103,000—Irish, 32,840; Scotch, 12,512. . . It is needless to follow the destruction of that gallant host.

And now, says Major Butler, we have filled the places of the heroic Celts with "garret-bred" boys who will "not follow." Is that not a great national question? We have, in a sense, begun this review at the end, and yet not altogether so, for that is the most directly *national* aspect of the question—unless, indeed, we should say that the eviction of every Highland family represents a lapse of ten acres partly at least cultivated, into waste land for sheep fields or deer parks. And at a time when reduced resources and dull trade threaten us with more permanent attachment than one likes to think of this is the more portentous. Every acre reclaimed or preserved in cultivation would make us so far independent of foreign supplies of bread stuffs, and surely this is something also.

* *The Highland Crofters of Scotland, Socially Considered with Reference to the Proprietors and People.* By D. G. FORBES MACDONALD, LL.D. Inscribed to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P. Second Edition.

Dr. MacDonald fully demonstrates the fallacy, as we know it is, that small farms cannot be cultivated to profit. The additional interest in the work taken by those who work for themselves fully compensates for the lack of machinery. The Duke of Sutherland, who seems honestly desirous to undo some of the errors of his predecessors, has already discovered this; and the story of his experiment in reinstituting small farms, as told by Dr. MacDonald, is simply one of the most encouraging that could possibly be presented. Only give the crofter a long lease like the big farmer and deal fairly by him as the Duke of Sutherland has done, and small farms will more than justify themselves by the results. Dr. MacDonald gives these figures:—

Some of the sheep-runs in Scotland exceed 20,000 acres, others 50,000, and, I believe, one or two 70,000 acres each. If they were divided into small holdings, how many Highland families would these broad acres support? Surely it is the first duty of every proprietor to maintain upon his land as numerous a people as he can comparatively with their comfort, and, as Professor Blackie says, "consistent with the rational management of property." Besides the great evils of large farms, more than 2,000,000 acres have been cleared of hundreds of thousands of sheep, and depopulated in order to make room for deer. In Scotland alone twelve owners have in the aggregate 4,339,722 acres.

And these further figures which we add are as convincing as they are correct:—

The present value of a great proportion of this improvable land is but 2s. 6d. per acre per annum, which when reclaimed would yield abundant crops of corn, roots, hay, and grazing, and a yearly rent to the owners of 20s. an acre at least, after sustaining tens of thousands of people, and adding largely to the wealth and prosperity of the country. Without the protection of leases, however, few men would be found to expend their labour and capital in reclamation after their sad experience of clearances. The tenant with a lease knows that he can remunerate himself for his outlay. It is his only efficient security. He feels himself with a lease, as it were, connected by a visible link with those who preceded him, and with those who will follow him. Perhaps the holding of this man has come down to him from his fathers. They have gone to their last home; but he can trace their footsteps over the daily scenes of his labours. The roof which shelters him was reared by those to whom he owes his being. Some interesting domestic tradition is connected with every enclosure. The favourite fruit tree was planted by his father's hands. He sported in his boyhood by the side of the brook which still winds through the meadow. Through the field lies the path to the village school of his earliest days. Close by is the spot where he laid his parents down to rest, and where he trusts when his hour is come, he shall be dutifully laid by his children. These are the feelings of the rural freeholder, these are the feelings of the leaseholder. Words cannot paint them, gold cannot buy them, they flow out of the deepest feelings of the heart, they are the life-spring of a fresh, healthy, generous, rational character. Let leases then be given on just and liberal principles, so that the fruits of the labour of every tenant may accrue to themselves and their posterity.

Let Sir James Matheson and his commissioner begin the great reform in a place where a beginning may still be hopefully made, and great honour will be theirs.

BRIEF NOTICES.

The *Nineteenth Century* for August. We are sorry that, owing to an accident, our usual notice of this able monthly has been unduly delayed. "The People of India," by Miss Florence Nightingale, is an indictment against the people of England. The first sentence in the paper contains it—"We do not care for India." The facts which support this statement are well worthy of every politician's study. "Liberty in Germany" is the first of a series of papers by Leonard A. Montefiore. The present one is historical, and brings matters down to 1819. Mr. Grant Duff gives a pleasant account of the recently published "Senior's Conversations." A very full account, both historical and economical, of Malta is from the pen of F. W. Rowsell (late Special Commissioner.) After describing the changes of ownership and government through which the island passed till it became the property of the Knights of St. John, Mr. Rowsell enters more fully into detail as to the privileges possessed by the Maltese and the rule of the Grand Masters. The Turks besieged the island in 1565 under Mustapha, and were detained after landing for thirty-eight days by a small fort which cost him 8,000 men. On this fact Mr. Rowsell remarks: "It would be well for those who think that the leopard can change his skin, or that the tiger can be converted into a domestic animal, or that the nature of the Turk can alter, to study the details of this memorable siege. He will find that in spite of contact with civilisation, in spite of assistance eagerly borrowed from the nations he has done his best to destroy, in spite of the sobering influences of experience, in spite of the very accidents which have favoured him, the Turk is immutable in his nature and changes not." The condition of Malta at the present time seems to need improvement, and to be capable of it. In a note added since the news of our occupation of Cyprus was announced, Mr. Rowsell predicts that "if colonisation be taken up energetically, and by the Government, the acquisition of Cyprus may prove the salvation of Malta." Let us hope it will turn out so. Mr. Mallock records an imaginary conversation between three ladies and two gentlemen on "Recent Art"; it is happily not so vulgar as "Positivism on an Island," and we are glad to be able to agree with Mr. Gage Stanley's estimate of Tissot's work at the Grosvenor Gallery. But Mr. Mallock's women seem to us of the same type as M. Tissot's, with perhaps a slight variation. "The Friends of the Foreigner Seventy Years Ago" is a curious parallel between the Whig party in opposition to our struggle against the French, and the action of the present Liberal Opposition in reference to the recent war and the Treaty of Berlin. The writer considers that both the Whigs of that day and the Liberals of this day were anti-national, and therefore their policy was then, and has been now, defeated. It seems to us a truer parallel would be the following:—The English nation undertook to do what all the other States of Europe refused to undertake—that was, to put the Bourbons back upon the throne of France. We succeeded. The Treaty of Vienna was the result of our success, and we added about 4,000,000*l.* to our debt. Since that time France has twice undone everything we did. The present English Government has undertaken to do what all the other States of Europe refused to attempt—that is, to put a stop to the progress of Russia in Europe and Asia, and to see that the Turks reformed themselves. The future, we predict, will complete the parallel. In spite of our armies and our money, the Turk will as hopelessly disappear from Europe as the Bourbon from France. Mrs. Fawcett writes well upon the "Future of Englishwomen." We commend page 355 to the notice of professional men, not too rich, who have young daughters with a future before them. We have room only for the titles of the remaining articles of this capital number of the *Nineteenth Century*:—The "Religion of the Greeks as Illustrated by Greek Inscriptions," "Some Phases of Religious Development," and "Recollections of the Revival of Greek Independence," by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

A Treatise on the Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures. By CHARLES ELLIOTT, D.D., Professor of Biblical Literature in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Chicago, Illinois. (Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.) This work does not profess to be an original discussion of questions which are agitated in these times, respecting the infallibility and authority of the Hebrew and Christian Scriptures. It is avowedly not meant for the learned, and, we may add, it is not meant for sceptics, and has nothing in it, or at least very little, to meet the difficulties or objections of the sceptical. It is not therefore such a book as the times need. But it does not follow that there is not a place and a use for it. It is intended to *teach* the old commonly-received opinions on the old lines. And there are still many for whom this is quite sufficient. And even those who desiderate something more and something else, will do well to understand what the old really was and is. For example, nothing is more common than the supposition that those who hold what is called the plenary inspiration of Holy Scripture, do of necessity regard the writers as mere machines or involuntary amanuenses. But Dr. Elliott, after discussing several theories, to some of which he does scant justice—such as the theory of *degrees* of inspiration—says:—

There remains another theory, which has been termed the *Dynamical*. This theory sets out with the assumption of two elements—the Divine and the human—in the Bible. This assumption is warranted by the facts of Scripture—facts patent to every reader, who cannot fail, even on the most superficial survey, to recognise varieties of diction and personal peculiarities of the writers of both Testaments. At the same time he must, if unbiassed, acknowledge the presence of a supernatural element, for which the possession of the highest genius cannot account. It is impossible to show how these two elements are combined, for inspiration belongs to the sphere of the miraculous. But of the reality of their union the facts of Scripture leave us in no doubt. Without the Divine element, the Bible would cease to be a Revelation; without the human the communication from God would have been confined to the individual to whom it was originally made. The two co-exist and work together, and through their co-existence and co-operation we have received the Divine record of infallible truth, the Holy Scriptures.

There is much to the same effect. "The conclusion from the testimony and the facts of Scripture, which prove a two-fold authorship, is that the two agencies—the Divine and the human—employed in its composition, are so combined as to produce one undivided and indivisible result. Notwithstanding the exercise of human agency in writing the Bible, it is all alike Divine; and notwithstanding the Divine agency employed in its composition, it is all alike human. The Divine and the human elements together constitute a theanthropic book." Dr. Elliott discusses some of the problems growing out of this theory, especially in relation to the historic Scriptures, intelligently, but we cannot say that he grasps them strongly, or throws any new light upon them. And the most that can be said of his book is, that it contains such a statement and general defence of the ordinary orthodox view of Divine inspiration, as would have satisfied most Christian students some forty years ago, and may still be useful where the spirit of doubt does not raise troublesome questions.

MORE TESTS.

The guardians of the Hungerford Union have advertised for a master and matron for their union, and they have laid down the condition that the candidates *must* be members of the Church of England. One of the objects of the Berks, South Oxon, and South Bucks Association of Congregational Churches, is to maintain the religious freedom which was long ago secured to this country, and as secretary of the association, the Rev. Chas. Goward, of Reading, wrote to the Local Government Board to know under what statute the Hungerford Guardians are authorised to impose religious tests in making the public appointments in question. Mr. Goward's letter and the reply to it will be found below. From them it will be seen that the Local Government Board has rather evaded the point on which Mr. Goward asked for information, and we trust that the matter will not be allowed to rest until a more direct answer has been obtained. The correspondence is as follows:—

Berks, South Oxon, and South Bucks Association,
Reading, July 30, 1878.

To the Right Honourable G. Sclater Booth, M.P.

Sir,—My attention has been called to the enclosed advertisement, which appeared in the *Reading Mercury and Oxford Gazette*, of Saturday, July 27, 1878, and I write to inquire what the enactment is on authority of which, the Hungerford Guardians stipulate that the master and matron of the union "must be members of the Church of England?" The advertisement has caused some surprise in this neighbourhood, and as secretary to the Association of Congregational Churches in the county I have ventured to trespass on your valuable time by calling your attention to the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES GOWARD,
Secretary to the Berks, &c., Association.

Receiving no reply, Mr. Goward wrote again on Aug. 6, and obtained the following answer:—

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
Aug. 8, 1878.

Rev. Sir,—I am directed by the Local Government Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of July 30 and Aug. 6, in which you call their attention to an advertisement in the *Reading Mercury and Oxford Gazette* for candidates for the office of master and matron of the workhouse of the Hungerford Union, and you enquire under what authority the guardians stipulate that such candidates must be members of the Church of England.

I am directed to state that although the terms of the advertisement to which you have called their attention are unusual, the Board do not think that the guardians have exceeded the discretion with which the law invests them, it being competent to them in making the appointment of master and matron to select candidates who are members of the Church of England.

I am, Rev. Sir, your obedient servant,
HUGH OWEN, Jun.,
To the Rev. Charles Goward, Assistant Secretary,
Berks, South Oxon, and South Bucks
Association, Reading.

The following is Mr. Goward's reply:—

Aug. 6, 1878.

To the Right Honourable G. S. Booth, M.P.,
President of the Local Government Board.

Sir,—I had the honour of addressing a letter to yourself on July 30, concerning an advertisement sent by the guardians of the Hungerford Union to the local newspapers, in which they request applications for the offices of master and matron of the union, and stipulating that the master and matron must be members of the Church of England. As secretary to the Congregational churches in this county, I ventured to inquire whether there were any enactment authorising the board of guardians to make such a stipulation. My former letter may have miscarried, as I have at present received no reply, and therefore I beg to submit the matter to you to-day. Many besides myself are unable to discover why the adoption of Nonconformist principles should make persons ineligible for the offices mentioned in the advertisement, a copy of which I had the honour of forwarding to you.

I beg to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES GOWARD.

The *Reading Observer* of last Saturday remarks upon the above:—"We published a few weeks ago a communication from a correspondent calling attention to an attempt of the Hungerford Guardians to set up a kind of standard of orthodoxy in the workhouse of that union. In advertising for a master and matron they laid down the condition that applicants must be "members of the Church of England." The attention which was thus called to the matter resulted in a correspondence between the Rev. Charles Goward and the Local Government Board, which we lately published. Mr. Goward wrote as secretary to a local Association of Congregational Churches, one object of which is the preservation of the equal rights and privileges of Nonconformists. Mr. Goward asked in his letter

whether the Hungerford Guardians had any authority to impose such a limitation on their own choice of officials; and the reply was a curious example of official evasion. Mr. Hugh Owen, jun., is instructed to inform Mr. Goward that 'though the terms of the advertisement to which you have called attention are unusual, the board do not think that the guardians have exceeded the discretion with which the law invests them, it being competent to them in making the appointment of master and matron to select candidates who are members of the Church of England.' It is something perhaps to have got this official assurance that the terms of the advertisement are 'unusual'; and Mr. Goward has had to rest content with this admission. But the Local Government Board in their implied defence of this 'unusual' course confound things that differ. The question is not whether the guardians are competent to appoint members of the Church of England; but whether they have a right to say that they will not even consider the qualifications of other people. Nobody wishes them to make membership of the Church of England a disqualification; what is objected to is that they should make membership of other churches or of no church a disqualification. We contend that the religious question ought to be kept out of public appointments altogether. There is no such thing as religious freedom if people are to be chosen or rejected on account of religious opinion in connection with appointments with which such opinion has nothing to do. It is perhaps too much to expect that this clear principle should be understood in the board room of the Hungerford Union; or even that it should be acted on by the Local Government Board under a Tory Government. But the public at large understand it better and better every year, and ere long will insist on its being carried out in every public appointment. Mr. Hugh Owen, jun., and his instructors are greatly mistaken if they imagine that even rural readers do not see that it is one thing for the guardians to be competent to appoint officials who are members of the Church of England, and quite another thing for them to say that no others need apply. They are fully competent to appoint the best man and woman they can find as master and matron, whether they are Wesleyans, Baptists, Congregationalists, or anything else; and what we complain of is that they refuse to do this, and make membership of these Churches a disqualification for a post to the salary of which members of all these denominations pay their equal share.

A BURIAL SCANDAL AT AKENHAM.

(From *East Anglian Daily Times*, Ipswich.)

A few days since a working man in the employ of Mr. E. E. Gooding, of Akenham Hall, lost a child who was about two years old. Both parents being Baptists, the child was never baptized. Ipswich is some four miles from Akenham, and as there is neither a cemetery or chapel graveyard nearer, application was made to the incumbent to have it buried in the consecrated ground of the parish church. The Rev. George Drury, rector of the adjoining parish of Claydon, on learning that the child had not been baptized, positively and peremptorily refused it burial in the consecrated ground, but gave permission for it to be buried behind the church in unconsecrated ground reserved for still-born infants, on condition that no religious service was performed within the graveyard. He very sternly refused to bury it himself, and insisted that no one should officiate in the church in his stead. Very naturally the sorrowing parents did not wish to have their beloved child buried like a dog, and their kind-hearted employer, Mr. Gooding, at once undertook to arrange for a short service being held before the interment, immediately in front of the church gate, in a meadow occupied by Mr. J. A. Smith, of Rise Hall. On Thursday Mr. Gooding had an interview with the Rev. Wickham Tozer, of Ipswich, who readily consented to bury the child at 5.30 on Friday afternoon. Some ten or fifteen minutes before that hour Mr. Tozer arrived at the church in company with Mr. Gooding and Mr. Smith, who is churchwarden. The incumbent was pacing the graveyard, attired in indescribable petticoats and inconceivable head-gear. At length the humble procession arrived, and with it a few sympathising neighbours, and possibly a few who may have been animated by no other motive than a desire to witness a scene. Altogether there may have been about thirty persons present. The vital point with this poor man's minister was that the child not having been baptized, it was a sin to give it Christian burial, and, so far as it was in his power to prevent it, no religious service should be performed over it, either by himself or anyone else. As to what might be done after the body was in the grave, that would not affect his priestly scruples an atom. No bier could be procured, and the coffin was placed on the ground immediately in front of the churchyard gate. The friends gathered round it, and Mr. Tozer commenced reading appropriate passages of Scripture. The incumbent, in his saintly garb, but with a visage which scarcely matched, left the church door, sailed majestically up the path, came out of the gate, and stood about an arm's length to the left of Mr. Tozer, facing the mourners.

Incumbent: The time for this funeral was five o'clock, it is now more than half-past five, and I request you to convey the remains to the grave at once.

The minister continued reading, and no one paid the least attention to Mr. Drury's request.

With a face as rigid as steel, his lips firmly fixed at one end of the mouth and slightly curved in an upward direction at the other, expressive of disgust, the incumbent said:—

I have been waiting over half-an-hour, and it is not reasonable that you should keep me here until you are pleased to finish these proceedings. No one attempting to reply, he continued—Why cannot you take the coffin to the grave, and then come here and hold what service you please?

The reason for the interruption will be easily apparent to our readers. It was not so much Mr. Drury's hurry as his repugnance to a religious service of any kind being held over an unbaptized child. Mr. Tozer still took no notice of the obstruction, but continued quietly reading portions of Scripture.

Incumbent: I must again request you to defer this service until after the remains have been interred.

Mr. Gooding: Pray, sir, do be quiet; the service will not last many minutes.

Incumbent: Don't tell me to be quiet; I have a duty to perform, and I shall do it. I must teach my parishioners that these proceedings are wrong.

Mr. Tozer moved slightly towards Mr. Drury and said:—

I respect you as a gentleman, and I would not willingly offend your religious convictions or your conscientious scruples; but do let me beg of you to be quiet for a few moments—we shall not be long.

Incumbent: What has that got to do with it?

Mr. Tozer: Oh, I supposed you were a gentleman, a Christian, and a minister of Christ.

Incumbent: I don't see what religious convictions or scruples have to do with it.

Mr. Tozer: Well, I have no wish to hold a discussion with you, but I appeal to your manhood, and beg you not to torture the feelings of these poor people at a time like this.

Incumbent: That is all nonsense; manhood and feelings have nothing whatever to do with it; your proceedings are altogether wrong, and I must teach my parishioners that I cannot sanction them.

Mr. Tozer: Well, sir, I thought if you were not a gentleman or a Churchman, you might possibly be a man. I am sorry to have been mistaken.

Incumbent: I suppose you call that Christian?

Mr. Tozer: Very; and for that reason I fear you are incapable of appreciating it. You have a very priestly garb, and I suppose you take that as equivalent to being one; but you are destitute of the spirit of your Master, and you have not a spark of humanity in you, or even you could not be capable of this conduct.

Incumbent: I don't see what humanity has to do with it. That child (pointing to the coffin on the ground with his umbrella) has not been baptized, and it is therefore not a Christian, and I object to its being buried as such.

The secret of Mr. Drury's interference was now disclosed, and it produced an instantaneous effect upon Mr. Tozer. As quick as thought he drew himself up to his full height (close upon six feet), and brought his right arm dangerously near to Mr. Drury's head, and with his eyes flashing fire, and his voice trembling with emotion, he said:—

If it were not for harrowing the feelings of these poor people, I would very soon silence your brutal speech. Though decked in the garb of a priest, and holding the office of a minister, you are a disgrace to humanity.

Incumbent: Don't shake your fist in my face.

Mr. Tozer: I was not shaking my fist in your face, but you justly deserve to be made to feel it.

Incumbent: And you call that Christian?

Mr. Tozer: Perfectly.

Incumbent: You are a Baptist, and yet you can come here and perform a service over a child that has not been baptized, and is not, therefore, a Christian?

Mr. Tozer: I have no desire to hold a controversy with a man so destitute of the commonest feelings of humanity as you are, and if this were not a funeral I would very soon bundle you out of the meadow.

Incumbent: This is a public path, and I have as good a right to be here as you have.

Mr. Tozer: Just so much and no more. We have carefully avoided everything that could reasonably wound your religious scruples, and we came here because it is a public footway; and you have no right to interfere with us.

Incumbent: I have the right to teach my parishioners that it is wrong to perform funeral rites of a Christian form over the remains of an unbaptized child.

The father of the child: Come, Mr. Drury, I shall have something to say to you if you don't allow the gentleman to go on with the service.

The mother, seeing her husband was becoming angry, and fearing the consequence, said:—

Never mind the parson, Mr. Tozer; go on with the service.

Incumbent: I have been waiting here more than half-an-hour, and it is unreasonable for you to expect me to remain while you conduct this unwarrantable ceremony.

Mr. Gooding: Allow me to remind you, sir, that you refused to perform any service yourself; after that you were not asked to be present, and no one wishes you to remain.

Incumbent: How could I perform a service over a child that was not a Christian? If you do not at once take the remains to the grave I shall lock the gate and go.

Mr. Tozer: No one asked you to come, and no one wishes you to stay.

Incumbent: I shall certainly lock the gate and leave.

Mr. Tozer: Go to heaven if you like; it would be a happy deliverance for the world if you and all your priestly tribe were there; though I fear you will stand a poor chance of getting there. Take yourself away from us, and I don't care where you go.

The incumbent locked the gate and went—not to heaven, but to Claydon, which, so far as the rectory and the adjoining nunnery are concerned, is a very different place.

After this sad episode Mr. Tozer concluded the service in peace and quietness. Mr. Gooding and Mr. Smith were equal to the emergency, and very soon made a way to the grave. There, in solemn silence, the poor innocent child's remains, over which this hard and unseemly battle of words had been fought, were deposited. The party then returned to the gate, and the usual burial service was read, and the ceremony concluded.

AN EVANGELICAL PROTEST AGAINST PAN-ANGLICANISM.

Bishop Alford writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—The letter published by the Lambeth Conference is a document that should not altogether escape attention. A response cannot create surprise. An opportunity is now afforded to both the clergy and laity of the Church of England for an expression of opinion on many matters of much public interest. Had I been permitted to attend, I should have made bold to urge upon the Conference some of the considerations embodied in the outline of a memorial I venture to enclose for publication:—

To His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, President of the Lambeth Conference, 1878.

May it please your Grace—1. In accordance with the invitation of 100 bishops assembled last July under your Grace's presidency at Lambeth Palace, we, the, &c., have given our respectful attention to the published results of their conference.

2. It is with satisfaction we observe that the bishops have affirmed the views the great majority of Churchmen have always contended for in reference to the confessional, namely, that sacramental confession is at variance with the principles of the Reformed Church of England, and prohibited.

3. We could have wished that a condemnation of the doctrine of the so-called "real objective presence of Christ" in the sacramental elements by virtue of priestly consecration had been also recorded. We are assured such statements as the following by Dr. Pusey, Regius Professor of Hebrew at Oxford—namely, that (see Dr. Pusey's letter to Canon Liddon, of June 7, 1878, published in the *Guardian* of June 19, 1878), "He lay on our altars who was in the crib of Bethlehem," continually enunciated from the pulpits of our churches, are conducive to infidelity, inasmuch as they shock common-sense, are contrary to reason and Holy Scripture, and foster superstition.

4. We understand "unity" to be the great benefit the Lambeth Conference was designed to promote. We believe ecclesiastical unity to be unattainable apart from doctrinal unity. Our Thirty-nine Articles of Religion were agreed upon for "the establishing of consent touching true religion." We find no appeal made to these "Articles" in the bishop's letter. But there never was a time when the prevalence among all classes of sceptical opinions (in contravention of Articles 1, 2, 5, and 18) and the preaching in our pulpits of Roman Catholic doctrine respecting oral tradition, the justification of man, the sacraments, masses, purgatory, &c. (in contravention of Articles 11, 25, 29, 31, &c.), called more loudly than at present for the reaffirmation of the doctrinal faith of the Reformed Church as declared in the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion.

5. The constitution of the Lambeth Conference, composed as it was of bishops of other churches than our own, might have made an appeal to the authority of "The Thiry-nine Articles of Religion agreed upon by the Archbishops and Bishops of both provinces (of England), and by the whole clergy in 1562" impracticable. Nevertheless the confession of the three Creeds, apart from subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, cannot be regarded as a sufficient bond of church union. Differences of opinion, fatal to "consent touching true religion," may be associated with a profession of the three Creeds, and a declaration of Christian doctrine, founded upon the facts of the Gospel such as the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion propound is needful as the Prayer-book states it, "for the establishing consent touching true religion." The faith of the Church of England embraces not only the facts of her creeds, but also the doctrines of her Articles. Nor in our opinion, ought the sentiments of bishops of other Churches which are not bound as the Church of England is by her Thirty-nine Articles of Religion to be held as of authority with the clergy and laity of our Church. The Episcopal Churches of America, Ireland, and Scotland are independent of and uncontrolled by the Distablished Church of England, and the Episcopal Church in Scotand is in dissent from the Church established by law in that land; as loyal subjects of the Queen as well as loyal Churchmen, and with no unfriendly feeling towards the bishops of other churches, we therefore question the propriety of their presence at the Lambeth Conference.

6. We think we cannot be in error in regarding the idea of "catholicity" as presenting an influential motive for inviting the presence of foreign bishops at the Lambeth Conference. We deprecate all apparent appeal to Catholicity, in the usual acceptation of the term, as a test of right or wrong. We believe the written and inspired Word of God to be the one and only standard of Christian faith and duty, and that each Church hath power to decree her own rites and ceremonies, so that they be agreeable to Holy Scripture.

7. We are not prepared to admit it to be a principle universal application that Episcopal congregations assembling in the same town or province must be placed under the supervision of the same bishop, nor that any Church in a Christian land like Great Britain has exclusive power, without the concurrence of the State, to create territorial dioceses,

much less to assume territorial titles, especially in Scotland, where the Presbyterian Church is the Established Church of the land, and we object to all lordly titles except those conferred by Royal letters patent. Further, the pretension that laymen engaged in evangelistic work should submit themselves to bishops for licence as though ordained for the adminstration of the sacraments, and the public preaching of the Word, does not commend itself to our judgment. We regret the exclusive spirit that appears to characterise these results of the Conference.

8. Finally, we do not admit the Lambeth Conference to have been a representative body. The bishops spoke for themselves and none besides: not for the clergy, who, in England at least, never elected them as their representatives, nor had a voice in their appointment as bishops; still less did they represent the laity of their respective dioceses, who were never consulted respecting their attendance at Lambeth or the object of the Conference. We think that at a "representative" conference of Churchmen, not bishops only, but both clergy and laity also should be fairly and publicly elected, and their voices respectfully heard.

9. With great respect for your Grace and the Episcopal order, we regard the Lambeth Conference as a grand mistake calculated to inflate the best of men with ideas of official importance that can only prove delusive and hurtful, and likely to divide rather than unite the Church of Christ.

LIBERATION SOCIETY'S SUMMER WORK.

THE REV. J. BROWNE, B.A., IN NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The following six open-air meetings were held during last week, with addresses on disestablishment and disendowment:—

ALLENDALE, DURHAM, August 19.—This place is a colliery village, and a large crowd collected on the green to hear Mr. Browne's address. Mr. Thomas Weddle proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer and chairman, which was seconded by Mr. James Armstrong and unanimously adopted.

HEXHAM, NORTHUMBERLAND, 20th.—The meeting was held in the market-place, close to the Abbey Church, and was well attended. Mr. John Hope presided, and introduced the business by a forcible speech. Mr. Browne followed with a singularly able address for about an hour, when several questions were asked by youthful Church defenders, and were replied to by Mr. Browne, who quoted authorities.

CRAMLINGTON, NORTHUMBERLAND, 21st. — A goodly gathering of miners formed this meeting, under the presidency of one of their number, Mr. Edward Hendy, who spoke at some length, when Mr. Browne's address was listened to with very marked interest and attention. A Mr. Robert Collingwood also spoke. Mr. Thompson, in a final speech, urged the necessity for organisation among working men, in order to promote the objects of the association.

WOLSINGHAM, DURHAM, 22nd.—Church influences are very industriously promoted and considerably felt in this ancient parish and wealthy living. The meeting, in the chief street, was pretty well attended, and presided over by the Rev. T. Smith, who addressed the audience. Mr. Browne's lecture was well received, and an approving resolution, moved by Mr. Thompson, was adopted.

CULLERCOATS, NORTHUMBERLAND, 23rd. — The recent meeting held here, and the kind of opposition then offered after the lecturer had left, produced great interest and much discussion, so that another meeting was determined on, and was held on the Sea-side Cliff, attended by about two hundred fishermen and others, electors in the borough of North Shields. Mr. H. B. S. Thompson presided, and called on Mr. Browne, whose address was attentively received and applauded. Some adverse questions were asked, and were answered by Mr. Browne, who gave instances in proof of his statements. Mr. J. Wright and Mr. Short, two residents, proposed and seconded a resolution approving of disestablishment and disendowment, and this proposal was carried with only two votes against it. Much discussion took place at the close of the meeting, and was being continued in several groups when the lecturer and chairman left.

SWALWELL, DURHAM, 24th. — Local circumstances rather hindered the success of this meeting in point of numbers, the people having been attracted by a flower show and sports in a neighbouring village; yet the attendance was fair, and Mr. Browne's address was well received.

ECCLESIASTICAL MISCELLANY.

At a meeting of the committee of the Additional Home Bishoprics Endowment Fund, held in London, under the presidency of Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., it was announced that local committees were being formed in each of the districts dealt with by the Bishoprics Act, and that an aggregate of about 140,000*l.*, in addition to contributions from existing sees, had been already promised towards the endowment of the new bishoprics.

ANOTHER SECESSION.—The Rev. R. B. Godolphin Osborne, son of Lord S. G. Osborne, has resigned the living of Dunston, and seceded to the Church of Rome.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Reformed Episcopal Church, according to the latest published list, has now ninety-four clergy at work in various places, including six bishops. There are sixty-two in the United States, fourteen in Canada, New Brunswick, and British Columbia, and eighteen in England.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE SUNDAY OPENING OF MUSEUMS.—It is announced that a Derbyshire gentleman recently wrote to Mr. Gladstone, asking his opinion as to the opening of museums on Sundays. The right hon. gentleman has replied by post-card as follows:—"The question of Sunday opening is one of great difficulty. I have always voted against it. At the same time, I know many excellent men who take a different view. Nor can I presume to condemn, though I do not follow them."

DR. ADAM CLARKE, THE COMMENTATOR.—The eldest daughter and last surviving child of Dr. Adam Clarke, the eminent commentator, Mrs. Anna Maria Rowley, widow of Mr. James Rowley, late of Clevedon, died on Friday, the 16th inst., in the eighty-fifth year of her age, at the residence of her eldest son, the Rev. Adam Clarke Rowley, Sutterton Vicarage, Lincolnshire. The beloved mother of three generations, she passed away, the strength of her intellect hardly dimmed, and the largeness of her heart unstraitened by the extreme old age to which, in the Divine providence, she had attained. She leaves a memory dear, not only to her own sorrowing family, but to the Church of Christ at large.

PERE HYACINTHE.—*Le Christianisme au XIX. Siècle* informs its readers that Père Hyacinthe is now in London, and suggests "that he seems ready to regulate his course in the only manner which appears logical." Every one knows," says the *Christianisme*, "that he admits the Anglican Church within the number of the three Catholic Churches which have preserved the traditions which in his eyes are of necessity. Now, it is certain that at present the Roman Church will not reform herself sufficiently to admit of his return to her communion. To become of the Greek Church would be no better. It remains, then, not that he should become English, but that he should place himself under the direction of a committee of members of that Church, who would allow Père Hyacinthe to employ the gifts with which God has endowed him for the evangelisation of France."

THE GREAT MISSIONARY CONFERENCE OF OCTOBER.—It will be remembered by those interested in foreign missions that their friends held a general Conference at Liverpool in 1860. A desire has recently been felt for a similar series of meetings, and under the guidance of those well qualified to initiate such a movement, a meeting was held at the close of last year, presided over by the Earl of Shaftesbury, when it was resolved to hold such a Conference at the end of next October. An influential committee was formed to carry out the design, and the arrangements are now almost complete. The Conference will meet on Oct. 21 for six days. On most of these a morning and afternoon session will be held, at which papers will be read, chiefly by missionaries already well known for their services and learning. These are intended to be initiatory rather than exhaustive, and will therefore be followed by free utterance of opinion. The evenings will be appropriated to meetings of a more public nature, at which papers will probably be read and addresses delivered on special topics of importance and interest, such as missions in China, Turkey, Egypt, Zenana missions, and the missionary sentiment in countries like our own. The importance and advisability of such a conference needs not to be argued.

COMMUTATION OF TITHES.—An Act passed on the 8th inst. to amend and further to extend the Acts for the Commutation of Tithes in England and Wales has been issued. In all cases where land charged with rent-charge in lieu of tithes is taken for the building of a church, chapel, or other place of public worship, the making of a cemetery, the erection of a school under the Elementary Education Act, the erection of a town hall, court of assize, lunatic asylum, hospital, or any other building used for public purposes, or in carrying out any improvements under the Artisans' Dwellings Act, 1875, the formation of any sewage farm under the provisions of the Sanitary Acts, or the construction of any sewers or sewage works, or any gas or water works, the persons to carry out such works are, as soon as they are in possession of the land, and before the land is applied to any of the purposes mentioned, to apply to the Tithe Commissioners to order the redemption of the rent-charge for a sum of money equal to twenty-five times the amount thereof, to be paid within the time to be fixed by the Commissioners. The existing powers in the recited Acts from the 7 Will. IV. are to apply to the present statute; and with reference to the exchange of glebe lands for other lands, the provisions are to be deemed to authorise any spiritual person (clergyman) to exchange for lands or for the rent-charge any annual payment or augmentations belonging to him in right of his benefice, and charged upon or payable out of any lands or tithe rent-charge.

A NEW RELIGIOUS SECT.—The following account from the *Italie*, relative to the formation of a new so-called religious sect at Arcidosso, derives interest from the fact that a telegram just received reports an encounter between Lazzaretti, the leader of the movement, and the police, in which he was killed. He was the author of several pamphlets recently prohibited by the Index Expurgatorius, and is reported to be a man of low birth; he was formally a waggoner, but suddenly became a theologian, philosopher, politician, and prophet. Some time since he was condemned by the Tribunal of Perousa to six months' imprisonment, but was acquitted by the Court of Appeal at Florence. His forehead was tattooed with a cross between brackets, and he pretended that the apostle Peter deigned by an act of special grace to impress that mark there. Lazzaretti proclaimed himself as the chief of the militia for the union of the Latin race, and for the destruction of that of the north. Several of the pamphlets published by him produced considerable effect on the ignorant masses. The manuscripts are said to have come from Paris, where Lazzaretti took up his residence for two years. As this pseudo-prophet talked with a certain assurance, and declared that he was the seventh son of the third child of Adam, and as he pretended to be charged with the redemption of the human race, he managed to acquire a certain credit amongst the country people of Arcidosso, some of whom became fanatic proselytes. He preached to his followers the renunciation of the goods of this world, and that the neophytes were bound to offer them to God, through the instrumentality of the prophet and his apostles. For this purpose he induced them to sign certain blank papers by which they abandoned to him and to his helpmates all their goods and chattels. The fervour of proselytes generally abates, adds the *Italie*, as soon as their temporal interests become affected; nevertheless, four amongst them, more stupid than the rest, actually consented to sign these blank papers. Happily, the authorities are already on the alert, some of these new apostles being well known to them.

THE NEW PONTIFICAL SECRETARY.—The correspondent of the *Times* at Rome writes:—"On coming to Rome at the age of eighteen years, Cardinal Nina lived, while completing his theological studies, with an uncle, who was parish priest of the Church of San Lorenzo in Damaso, and, after being ordained, assisted him for some time in his parochial labours. In these duties he was most assiduous, and during the dreadful cholera year of 1837, when that scourge swept away so many victims in Rome, young Nina was noted for the exemplary abnegation and self-sacrifice he manifested. His amiability and industry won for him the regard of a Roman family of easy means with whom he was distantly related, and into whose house he was received. Being thus relieved from the necessity of devoting his time to parish work, he dedicated himself entirely to legal duties. When he became one of the auditors of the congregation of the Council he had the advantage of working successively under Cardinals d'Andrea, Quaglia, and Giannelli. At the time when he was promoted to the office of pro-secretary of that congregation the negotiations regarding the Concordat with the Austro-Hungarian Government were in progress, and at their conclusion the Emperor manifested his satisfaction in the part Monsignor Nina had taken in them by conferring upon him the Cross of Commander of the Order of the Iron Crown, and presenting him with a gold snuff-box, bearing the Imperial cipher set in brilliants. From this time Monsignor Nina, whose talents had hitherto gone to increase the reputation of his chiefs, came prominently into notice. On Monsignor Monaco la Valetta, now Cardinal-Vicar, being raised to the purple, Pius IX. conferred upon Monsignor Nina the office thus vacated of Assessor of the Holy Office, nominating him at the same time a Canon of St. Peter's. For eight years he made no further rise. It is said there were influences in the Vatican adverse to his promotion; but finally, in 1877, he received a cardinal's hat. Simultaneously he was appointed to the important post of Prefect of the Administrative Department of the Propaganda, and shortly after the present Pope's election he was called by him to form part of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of the Obolo of St. Peter. With what degree of success he may be able to fill the high office of Pontifical Secretary of State the future, of course, must show. Though he has had little or nothing to do with the delicate intricacies of diplomacy, his career has been essentially within the mundane sphere of the Church's operation. He has not the advantage of speaking French with facility. In the use of that language he interpolates Italian words to make his meaning understood, but he has the power of expressing his ideas with brevity, clearness, and precision. Among the cardinals proposed to His Holiness to fill the office of his Secretary of State was Cardinal Manning. A section of the Sacred College, entertaining the opinion that it would be an advantage from many points of view if the Secretary of State were chosen from among the foreign members of their body, met to consider the subject. On passing the names in review, it was seen that to avoid international susceptibilities the choice was almost restricted to Manning, and accordingly three members of the group were sent as a deputation to His Holiness to propose him. Then, however, arose the question whether Cardinal Manning would feel inclined to leave the important position he holds in England, and also how far his health would permit him to accept the offer if made to him. On weighing these considerations the idea was abandoned, and Cardinal Howard's name was mentioned; but, in point of fact, Leo had already made up his mind to appoint Cardinal Nina."

The *Daily News* says it is understood that very shortly, probably next month, the Corporation of London, in virtue of an Act recently obtained, and of an agreement with the Dean and Chapter, will set about the making of St. Paul's Churchyard into a garden.

Correspondence.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—As "Argus" has noticed my letter, may I be permitted a few words in reply?

His experience is totally different from mine as respects the character and condition of the women who would vote were sex no restriction.

On reading his remarks, I began to reckon up some of the women I know to whom the Women's Suffrage Bill would give a vote, and soon made a list of fifty, taking them at random and making no selection. Of these twenty are members of the Society of Friends, and are all educated and intelligent, nine of them being also exceptionally well-to-do, and only three of them engaged in earning their living; of those three, two are at the head of important and successful ladies' schools. Of the thirty others, one is a peeress, sixteen are living comfortably on their means, ten are occupied in teaching (eight of these being heads of schools), two are in business, and one only is a washerwoman.

Of the fifty, twenty-eight are widows, and of these only seven or eight find it needful to engage in business or teaching; and as the one washerwoman earns her own living, I do not see that she is "helpless and dependent."

In proposing to give the suffrage to women who are ratepayers, we simply ask that sex shall not disfranchise any who otherwise would be entitled to vote; and until some other basis of representation is chosen by the nation, the "principle" on which women ask to be enfranchised is clear.

At present, as regards the franchise, we are classed with "children, idiots, and paupers." "Argus" may consider this to be merely a sentimental grievance, but, for one, I distinctly feel it an insult to be considered, politically, as the equal of a child, an idiot, or a pauper.

Though, comparatively, only a few women in each constituency would obtain a vote, a stigma would be removed from all women, and, as law is a great educator, both men and women would feel the good effect of its removal. It is because we look on women's suffrage as a root reform that we are so anxious to obtain it; many unjust laws relating to women, and many educational and social injustices will stand a much better chance of being studied and removed when our remonstrances and petitions are backed by our votes.

Here I might conclude, but as "Argus" has referred to certain questions besides women's suffrage as among the "new-fangled theories of the age," I feel, as a woman, that I am bound to notice one of them—the immoral, unchristian, and unconstitutional C. D. Act. Unhappily there are no "anti-C. D. Acts," but thousands of women are banded together for the repeal of the existing C. D. Act; and if "Argus" had studied those fearful laws, as some of us at the imperative call of duty have had to study them (with what agony and at what cost it is perhaps hardly possible for men to comprehend), he might then understand that no sneers and no opposition will turn us from our determined purpose to wipe those foul laws from the Statute Book whose pages they so fearfully stain and disgrace. Had women possessed the franchise, men would not have dared to pass such foul and iniquitous laws.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
AN ENGLISHWOMAN.

Aug. 23, 1878.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

ARGYLLSHIRE.—The election took place yesterday amidst great excitement. The result will not be known until to-morrow.

GLASGOW.—The committee recently formed to promote Liberal organisation in Glasgow held a private meeting in the Religious Institution Rooms last night, under the presidency of Councillor Burt, when the rules, which have been already indicated in the *Scotsman*, were adopted, and the "fives" from the conferring bodies elected an executive *pro tem.* Mr. Alexander Macdougall, the secretary, was instructed to communicate with Mr. Gladstone regarding his forthcoming rectorial visit to the city, in order to arrange, if possible, for an address to the Liberals of the district.

WIGTOWNSHIRE.—A requisition is at present being signed by the Liberal electors of the county of Wigtown to the Hon. Viscount Dalrymple, to become a candidate for the representation of the county at the next election. His lordship was the Liberal candidate at the last general election, but was defeated by a narrow majority by his Conservative opponent. The Liberals of Wigtownshire are, as they well may be, more confident of success upon the next occasion of an election.

PERTHSHIRE.—It was announced a short time ago that the Perthshire Liberals would certainly bring forward a candidate at the general election. The sub-committee of twelve, under the presidency of Mr. Maxton Grahame, of Cultoquhey, have been engaged in the necessary arrangements, and a meeting of the general committee of the Liberals of Perthshire was held in Perth yesterday. The Right Hon. W. P. Adam, M.P., the Liberal whip, attended. Mr. Maxton Grahame was in the chair. The sub-committee appointed to select a candidate reported that they had unanimously invited Mr. Donald Currie, C.M.G., of London, and China House, Aberfeldy, to be present. The meeting adjourned until Sept. 6.

DERBY.—The *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* says it is stated on good authority that Mr. Plimsoll will retire from the representation of Derby at the conclusion of the present Parliament, the great object the hon. gentleman had in view in entering the Legislature having been accomplished, while his health will not bear the strain of active political life.

NORTHAMPTON.—The Liberals of Northampton are busy brightening up the armour of political strife for the probably not far distant general election. The various Liberal associations have found in Messrs. Ayrton, Bradlaugh, Wright, and Hughes, gentlemen willing to represent them, and if the number of the candidates could add to the satisfaction that must be felt in the now greatly improved chance of Northampton returning Liberals instead of Conservatives, the Northampton voters should at this moment be highly gratified. We know, however, that in place of strength this is weakness, and the chance of the Conservatives rests in the widely divergent lines taken by the Liberal candidates. Mr. Ayrton's friends, and those who are with him, think everything should be made smooth, and all discordant elements removed to enable this renowned legislator to walk over and win. That Liberal Radicals, members of the Permissive Bill Association, and the working classes generally should unite in welcoming this gentleman, is a little too much to expect. Mr. Ayrton's action in reference to Epping Forest and the Parks Bill is too well known to our readers to require recapitulation. The working man, at least, is not backward in learning that lesson always taught in the camp of the enemy, to trust only with great caution those who, having acted in an unpopular manner, are, for reasons, willing to recant. As regards Mr. Bradlaugh, he, no doubt, represents a certain section of the Radical voters, but want of appreciation of the constituency at large is shown in the fact that he has offered himself two or three times before and been rejected. We apprehend Mr. Thomas Wright, in spite of his determination to go to the poll, has little chance of success, for the belief is very widespread that some two hundred Tories signed the requisition asking him to stand as a Liberal. As regards Mr. John Hughes, no fear need be entertained that, as a thoroughly sound Liberal, he would be true to any trust reposed in him. The architect of his own fortune, his sympathy with the working classes is genuine, and their confidence in him is illustrated by his having been chosen chairman of the council of the Hospital Saturday Fund. Mr. Hughes is a large employer of labour in the York Glass Works, a member of the Council of the Welsh Univerasity, a member of the Corporation of the City of London, a Commissioner of Sewers, treasurer of the London Temperance Hospital, and holds many other important offices. He is a public speaker of no mean power, and one whose life has been devoted to the advancement of Liberal views, and to the exercise of business acumen. Should Northampton not accept Mr. Hughes now he has decided to seek a seat in Parliament, we have little doubt but other constituencies would be glad to secure such services as he is able to offer, combined with broad views generously expressed, and immense energy, industry, and success in all he undertakes. Such men are wanted in the House of Commons, and the voters of Northampton, at the next election, would do themselves honour by electing him.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.—This election has resulted in the triumphant return of the Liberal candidate, the figures standing:—

Mr. S. Rathbone Edge (Liberal)... ...	1,330
Mr. Donaldson Hudson (Conservative) ...	990
Majority for Mr. Edge	340

Of this significant election the *Scotsman* says:—"The Tories had played what they doubtless thought was a clever trick. Sir Edward Buckley, their late representative, has not, for personal reasons, been in the House of Commons to vote for a long time back; but he held the seat, and gave no public intimation of his intention to resign it. In the last hours of the session he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and a new writ was moved for by the Government Whip. The intention, plainly, was to take the constituency by surprise. The local Tories were not unaware of what was to be done. They had their candidate—Mr. Hudson—ready, and he was in the field at once. The Liberal Association at first thought it would be hopeless to enter upon a contest; but the more energetic declined to yield in this fashion. An attempt was made to get Mr. Wright, of Birmingham, to stand, and it failed. Again it seemed as if there could be no Liberal candidate. The Liberal Association met and decided not to take any action; but individual Liberals asked Mr. Rathbone Edge to come forward, and he consented. It was Monday when he could be fairly said to be before the constituency, and last night he was declared to be elected by a majority of 340. The affair has been taken in hand by the electors themselves, and they have indicated most convincingly what they think of the policy of the Government. For that was the issue which was tried out. Mr. Donaldson Hudson, the Tory candidate, came forward as an out-and-out supporter of the Eastern policy of the Government, and Mr. Edge based his claims upon his censure of that policy. There could be no difficulty on the part of the constituency in knowing what they were asked to decide, and they have given a decision which it is impossible to mistake. Since the Reform Act of 1832, Newcastle-under-Lyme has never had two Liberal members. From 1832 to 1841 it had two Tory representatives, and since 1841 until now, though the Liberals have made many attempts to win the second seat, they have never succeeded. Even in 1868, when there was a great Liberal feeling in most of the constituencies, Newcastle-under-Lyme put the Tory, Sir Edward Buckley, at the top of the poll by a majority of 341, the second Liberal candidate being 679 below him. In 1874 an attempt was made by the Tories to secure the second seat, and it was only defeated by a majority of seventy-nine. Newcastle-under-Lyme had made up its mind that stagnation was the best, and that one and one was fair play. Where this has come to be the popular feeling a great impulse is required to make a change, and in this case the impulse has been given by the dangerous and extravagant policy of the Government. Newcastle-under-Lyme has realised the fact that there is a difference between the two parties in the State, and that the country suffers under a Tory Administration. It has not been misled by the 'peace with honour' cry, nor has it looked with favour upon a policy of Imperialism and meddlesomeness."

MR. MUNDELLA AND THE ROEBUCKITES AT SHEFFIELD.

Mr. Mundella, M.P., attended a meeting on Monday evening in Paradise-square, Sheffield, for the purpose of delivering his annual address to his constituents at the close of the session. More than ordinary interest attached to the proceedings in consequence of a strong Conservative opposition to Mr. Mundella, owing to his opinions on the Eastern Question. The walls were covered with inflammatory placards denouncing him, and calling upon the electors to assemble in thousands to vote against the usual resolutions of approval and confidence. It is estimated that there could not have been fewer than from 10,000 to 12,000 persons present. The mayor (Alderman Mappin) presided.

Mr. MUNDELLA, who was received with cheers, hooting, and the singing of "Rule Britannia," had the greatest difficulty in getting a hearing. He said he wished those who stood by him to remember that they claimed to represent popular government and free discussion. (Cheers and hooting.) He appealed for a fair hearing for himself as well as for his opponents. (Cheers and disorder, as well as the singing of "Rule Britannia.") They might strike, but they ought to hear. They ought not to be so unmanly as to strike before they did hear. His opponents, day after day, week after week, and month after month, had given their own rendering of his conduct, character, and public work, but he never answered their personalities. He answered to his constituents. (Cheers, hooting, and disorder.) He believed there was no member of the Parliament in England who had been subjected to the same amount of misrepresentation and detraction that he had, and it was very unfair if, when he came before his constituents, they would not hear him. (Cheers and disorder.) He was determined that they should hear him; if not at that meeting, he would visit every ward in the town. (Cheers and renewed disorder, a section of the meeting hooting and others singing "Rule Britannia.") Pointing to the disturbers, Mr. Mundella remarked, "This is a poor specimen of Sheffield working men." The Mayor appealed to the meeting to preserve order, and mentioned the names of several young men, sons of leading townsmen, who were prominent in creating the disturbance. Mr. Mundella, addressing himself to those immediately around him, said they had had a seven months' session and had kept very late hours. The principle "We won't go home till morning" had been carried to the extent "We won't go home at all." They might suppose that after all this work there had been a rich harvest. He was afraid they would be disappointed with the crop. Foreign politics had been thick in the ground and made a great show, but he did not know whether the field would be worth the cost. There was one crop, however, which would be very heavy. They would have enough of that to last them for a few sessions to come, and that was national expenditure. (Groans and prolonged interruption.) He had done his best to stem the torrent of Government extravagance. (Here the interruption was rendered so irresistible that Mr. Mundella was compelled to desist; free fights were indulged in; and a number of young men belonging to the town rendered themselves conspicuous by their endeavours to break the peace of the meeting. The Mayor went to the extreme length of naming a number of these persons and charging them with unruly conduct.) Mr. Mundella, in resuming, protested against such an unseemly exhibition on the part of men of high

social position. He said it was discreditable to society and a very poor example to set to working men. Adopting the advice of his friends, he decided to try and speak to the reporters. He said the promises contained in the Queen's Speech were very few and unusually uninteresting in character; but he was very sorry to say they had not been realised so far as domestic legislation was concerned. He first referred to the bill for the Consolidation of the Factory and Workshops Acts. Although there was nothing very original in the measure, part of it was good and very much needed; therefore, he gave the Government his assistance in carrying it through, and Mr. Cross had complimentarily acknowledged his services in this respect. (Applause.) Adverting to the County Boards Bill, the speaker said it was based on such a system that, after being read a second time, the Government themselves dropped it, and they heard no more about it. (Laughter.) He asked his hearers what would they think of a system of municipal government such as was proposed in the counties by this bill, which gave the representation to the magistrates and boards of guardians. This was the Conservative idea of the representation of the people. (Laughter.) It was the old story. The Government was merely supported by the county members; their strength lay in the counties. It was the landed aristocracy they endeavoured to conciliate. Hence the fact that most of their measures were adapted to meet the wishes of the landed gentry. It was the landlord first, the farmer second, and all the rest of the world nowhere. (Laughter and cheers.) During the present Parliament, for instance, the Government had been subjected to pressure, and had been compelled to yield to the demands of the county members. Take the grant which had been made to relieve the burden on land. Then take the case of the agricultural child. That child might have an education, but for some years less than the children of his hearers. ("Shame!") The child was under no protection from the Factory Act, and, despite the recommendations of the Royal Commission appointed by the Government, he might be taken from school at ten years of age, and might work full time, and that full time might be as many hours as the farmer required of him ("Shame!") He then alluded to the Agricultural Holdings Bill. The Government made it so that a coach-and-six could go through it, and they did more—they provided the coach-and-six themselves. This bill was to give the poor farmer security for the capital invested in land, and so tend to increase the production and food of the people, and some of the ablest men of this country had calculated that some sixty or eighty millions a year of food which they had to import, and for which they had to pay the foreigner, might be grown at home. But what had happened? The Government made, as he told them, a coach-and-six to go through their own Act, and the only class of the community that had benefited by it was not the farmers but the lawyers. (Great uproar again occurred, and it was a considerable time before the speaker could proceed.) Let them take the great meat question. He did not charge the Government with a deliberate intention of going back to Protection, but he did say this—they had introduced a bill at the beginning of the session to compel every head of foreign cattle to be slaughtered immediately it touched English soil. Last year the Duke of Richmond himself declared against such a measure, but afterwards the screw was put on and the bill was brought in. The farmers had had three bad harvests, there was a difficulty about their rents, and the Government had allowed themselves to bring in a measure which was one of the most dangerous ever brought into the House. (Cheers and hooting.) He did not want to claim the credit that did not belong to him, but he could say that he gave the first fatal stab to that measure. (Cheers.) When the bill was introduced it provided that cattle from every quarter of the world should be slaughtered at the port of entry. That measure was so altered that the objectionable features of it were expunged. (Cheers and disorder, which was continued for several minutes. The vast crowd shouted, hooted, sang, and swayed to and fro in the greatest excitement.) Speaking to the reporters, the hon. member said his opponents were determined that he should not be heard, but they should hear him and know what he had to say. (Cheers, and prolonged hooting.) The people of Sheffield in their calmer moments would not approve proceedings like that. (Cheers.) He wanted to have told them why he supported an Intermediate Education Bill for Ireland—a bill of which he heartily approved. (Cheers and hooting, and "Rule Britannia" once more.) They had an education which was acceptable to the people of England and Scotland. Why should there not be also an education provided that would be acceptable to the people of Ireland? ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) For his part, he would not be deterred by any bigotry from giving that advantage to the Irish people. (Cheers and disorder.) He alluded to the support he rendered to Mr. Mellor's measure for relieving friendly societies from the 23rd Clause of the Poor Law Amendment Act, and said, although defeated in the Lords, they would carry it next year. (Cheers and tremendous disorder, which lasted for several minutes.) The hon. gentleman said it was impossible for him to say anything reasonable or consecutive amid such a disturbance. He had come there to fulfil his compact with his constituents, and it had been evident for some days that there had been an organised opposition to prevent him from doing so. The walls of Sheffield had been placarded with falsehood and misrepresentation, which they dared not let him answer. He should for the present leave his work to speak for itself. They had silenced his voice to-night in a manner that was not creditable to gentlemen in Sheffield, but he promised they should hear it five times as much. (Cheers.) There was not a ward in the town he would not visit, and an opportunity should be afforded of passing judgment upon his conduct. A man who passed judgment upon another man's conduct without hearing him was a coward. (Cheers and disorder.) A man who formed a judgment without hearing was a slave. (Prolonged cheers, hooting, and disorder, amid which Mr. Mundella retired.) The Mayor said it was useless to prolong the meeting, and in a scene of indescribable confusion he called upon those in favour of Mr. Mundella to show it by holding up both hands. Although he was unheard, the meeting understood the action of those on the platform, and a forest of hands went up in favour of the motion. This was followed by prolonged cheering, waving of hats, and other demonstrations of delight. Before the Mayor could put the contrary, Mr. Robert Shaw, from the wagon, held up a placard "Against," and there was a large show of hands in support of it. The Mayor declared the majority to be in favour of Mr. Mundella, an announcement that was loudly cheered. A vote of thanks to the Mayor brought to a close one of the largest and most disorderly gatherings ever held even in Paradise-square.

LIBERAL ORGANISATION.

The following appears in the *Times* of Friday:—"I propose to make, with your permission, a contribution to the question, caucus or no caucus? I should like to know why committees of electors in the constituencies of this country should not nominate candidates to represent them in Parliament, seeing that hitherto it has been common for political clubs in London to make the nominations. Judging from the tone of the sudden opposition made to the introduction of the caucus into our political machinery, it would seem that those clubs are represented in the Press as well as in Parliament, and that they see the general adoption of that system would strip them of their political power. But any objections which may be made against the caucus system may, with equal force, be made against party organisation altogether. In so far as it is effective it subordinates, even if it does not silence, individual opinion; and the most signal instance in this country is that of the Conservative party. That is a political force crystalised. It is compact, solid, and, in the light of its present popularity, large and brilliant. That is party organisation in its consistency. Apply the arguments against the caucus system to that, and you will find them appropriate. Indeed, they would apply with greater force to it, for the members of the Conservative party in the House are really not so much the chosen of the constituencies as of the Carlton. But the question is this: Given a necessity for undivided political party action (and the existence of party government involves the necessity, would not the House of Commons be more representative of the constituencies if the nominations, as well as the elections, were made by the constituencies themselves? With party allegiance assured, the actual political power is with the nominator and not with the elector. So far as the power of the party in a given constituency goes, assuming it to be sufficient, the person selected is, in such a case, elected; and then he takes his seat in the House as the representative of—what? The constituency? No; of a borough agency and a London club. He may be a very good man; but he is not, in a *bona fide* sense, the representative of the electors. Who has not seen the farce played? A candidate is wanted in the Liberal or Conservative interest. The wire-pullers are speedily at work, and down comes a genuine Jack-in-the-box brand new from a London club, or a ticket for one already out. He is taken in hand by the local attorney, who primes him for the occasion and takes note of his strong points. Of course he is, to begin with, a gentleman to the manner born—none but gentlemen admitted to London clubs. Then, it may be, he is a rising barrister, or a setting military star; at any rate, he is the forty-ninth cousin of Burke or Pitt, and so the direct representative of a great political family, with a prescriptive right, as things go, to some borough; and, as he is the nominee of the party club in the capital, he is, of course, entitled to this particular borough. Beyond that, and that he is fabulously wealthy (how wealthy none can tell!), the electors have no information; they have never seen him before; they know nothing of his opinions more than he is pleased to tell them; and, solely upon the nomination of the distant club, they elect the political novelty, if they are true to their party. If, on the other hand, they are not so submissive to party discipline, they are divided among themselves, and, with two or three candidates in the field, they fail to return either. If, in the one case, they are represented by a man they would themselves have nominated, it is an accident; and in the other case they are not represented at all. The fact is, this sending of nominees and nominations from the political clubs in London to the constituencies is a relic of the rotten borough system; and it has served the purpose of keeping political power in the hands of the few while the form of liberty has been given to the many. The Reform Acts are State coaches in which the people have been invited to ride, but the old ante and anti-Reform jockeys have taken good care to keep a hold upon the reins. That is the present state of things. They care not how many Reform Bills for the extension of the franchise go into the Statute-book so long as they can retain their initiative and directive power over the candidates for seats. They will allow us to form constituencies of almost any size, and in almost any manner possible, if only we will allow them to supply the representatives—that is, to appoint the House of Commons, forsooth! And hitherto we have been accommodating enough to do so. But now that the caucus is being adopted it is seen that a crisis is impending. They observe that, wherever and in so far as it or some kindred method is acted upon, liberty to vote will carry with it actual governing power, because the electors will be voting for men of their own selection. It is, no doubt, a bombshell in their midst, and I am not surprised that they are disconcerted. Members who suppose they have a sort of prescriptive right to certain boroughs will, of course, lament it, and think it a very improper interference with vested interests, and it is very likely to meet with continued opposition in certain other very respectable quarters. It is on this platform, however, that the decisive battle for popular power will have to be fought out; and if, in stating what I look upon as the pivot of the question, I sound a war note, it is that others, abler than I am, may approach it, not as a question of procedure, but of the assumption and exercise of democratic power. Down with the clubs, I say, and up with the caucus!

"I am, Sir, yours obediently,
"GEORGE T. HOUGH.

"Stratford, E., Aug. 20."

The *Examiner* has the following remarks on the above:—"Mr. George T. Hough's admirable letter on this rivalry—see Thursday's *Times*—deserves to be studied by every one interested in this, the most important home question of the day. 'Any objections which may be made against the Caucus system may with equal force be made against any organisation whatever'—say the club organisation. It is, or was, the Carlton Club, for example, and not the Tory constituencies which returned the parliamentary members. The local agents, attornies, and the like, received their instructions concerning the club's favourite; the wire-pullers were set to work; and, finally, the favourite was presented to the people, who forthwith 'voted' for him with the submissiveness of sheep. The basis of 'representation' in this case was narrow enough; but its expansion is the first of the two great purposes which the local bodies have placed, or are supposed to place, before themselves. The second purpose and result of the new organisation is selection of the candidate by the constituency itself, instead of, as of old, by a clique of wire-pullers. The club 'organisation,' which is gradually disappearing before our eyes, is exactly what Mr. Hough describes it to be—a survival of the system of rotten boroughs."

A FRENCH PLENIPOTENTIARY ON THE BERLIN TREATY.

M. Waddington at a recent meeting in Paris gave the following address:—"We went to the Congress with the explicit and formal mission of labouring for the restoration of peace and maintaining the neutrality and freedom of action of France. That mission we have accomplished. We have brought back peace, which might more than once have been compromised by pretensions on one side or another, and France has returned from Berlin as free from engagements as she went. As to the great principles of civil and religious equality, so difficult to implant in the East, we have ever supported the widest and most complete application of them, and it was the formulas proposed by us which were adopted by the Congress. France has in the East a *clientèle* peculiarly her own, that of the Catholic populations. They, too, have seen their privileges respected, their relations with their hierarchical chiefs everywhere guaranteed. France possesses traditional rights and privileges at Jerusalem and the holy places. For the first time they have been formally recognised in a European treaty. Here in a few words is what the French plenipotentiaries have done at Berlin:—They have inaugurated peace; they have constantly supported the great principles on which our modern society rests; they have maintained the honour and dignity of France; and they have brought back for her from Berlin the esteem and respect of Europe. The work of the Congress has been and is still the object of attacks as passionate as they are unjust. The moment for judging it as a whole has not yet arrived, and can arrive only when it has been completely carried out. The Treaty of Berlin is a work of compromise and equilibrium, whereby the Powers, while taking account of accomplished facts, have sought as far as was possible to conciliate a host of conflicting pretensions, ambitions, claims, and resistances. I regard it as an equitable and comparatively durable solution of the Eastern Question; but on one condition—viz., that it shall be completely and loyally carried out in all its stipulations without exception, to insure which result the French Government will devote all its efforts. The Prefect has spoken of *appaisement*, it is a word which I always hear with pleasure; but there is one I like still better—it is peace. We have at Berlin secured you peace abroad. May it soon be equally profound at home, and take root in the heart and mind of every Frenchman who loves his country! I give the health of the President of the Republic, the highest personification of the French Fatherland."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

CONTENTS FOR SEPTEMBER.

MR. FROUDE'S LIFE and TIMES of THOMAS BECKET. By EDWARD A. FREEMAN, LL.D., D.C.L.
PROGRESS of INDIAN RELIGIOUS THOUGHT. By Professor MONIER WILLIAMS.
JULIA CYTHEREA. A Legend of the Renaissance. By ROBERT BUCHANAN.
THE LEGAL POSITION of the CATHOLIC CHURCH in FRANCE. By E. DE PRESSENSE.
SELLING the SOUL. By R. H. HORNE.
THE SUN'S CORONA and HIS SPOTS. By R. A. PROCTOR.
THE LIFE of JESUS and MODERN CRITICISM. By Professor BERNHARD WEISS.
CAVENDISH COLLEGE. An Experiment in University Extension. By the Rev. Prebendary BRERETON.
ANTIQUITIES at the PARIS EXHIBITION. By FRANCOIS LENORMANT.
CONTEMPORARY ESSAYS and COMMENTS.
CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE.

STRAHAN & CO. (Limited), 34, Paternoster Row.

WILTON HOUSE, EDGBASTON, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

The School for Young Ladies lately conducted by the Misses PHIPSON and Miss HILL, now MRS. WALTER LANCE, is carried on by MRS. LANCE.

The AUTUMN TERM will begin on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER the 17th.

Reference kindly permitted to the Rev. R. W. DALE, Birmingham.

MANOR HOUSE SCHOOL, CLAPHAM.

HEAD MASTER: F. C. MAXWELL, M.A.,
St. John's College, Cambridge.

MATHEMATICS: R. H. CHOPE, B.A.,
Mathematical Honours, London University.

CLASSICS: L. R. HUGHES (1st B.A.), *London University.* W. M. CANNELL (1st B.A.), *London University*

MATHEMATICS AND ENGLISH: J. S. WISEMAN, *London University.*

HISTORY: J. P. BATE, *London University.*

LECTURER IN ENGLISH: R. G. LATHAM, M.A., M.D.,
Late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge;
Late Professor of English in University College, London.

FRENCH: F. J. CHARPENTIER, B.A.,
French Master at Mill Hill School.

NATURAL SCIENCE: A. NEWSHOLME,
St. Thomas's Hospital;
Prizeman in Chemistry, Anatomy, and Physiology.

PIANO AND SINGING: A. RHODES, R.A.M.,
Organist at Rev. J. Baldwin Brown's Church, Brixton.

VIOLIN: W. H. HANN, *Musician in Ordinary to the Queen.*

DRAWING: M. W. VARDY,
Certificated Master, Science and Art Department, Kensington.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL, HASTINGS.

Principal—Mr. JOHN STEWART.

At the last Local Examination by the University of Cambridge the following were the successes by pupils from this school:—

Seniors—Honours,	2nd Class,	Two	Candidates.
	3rd Class,	Two	"
Passes		Four	"
Juniors—Honours,	1st Class,	Two	"
	2nd Class,	One	"
	3rd Class,	Three	"
Passes		Five	"
	Total	19	"

At the last Examination by the College of Preceptors (June, 1878) Forty-four Candidates obtained Certificates.

Six were 1st Class, Fourteen were 2nd Class, and Twenty-four were 3rd Class.

Of the twelve Prizes offered for general competition, the 1st, for General Proficiency, was obtained with a higher total than has ever before been reached in these Examinations; the 2nd for Modern Languages, the 1st for English, the 2nd for Mathematics, and the 2nd for Natural Science.

The NEXT SESSION will begin on the 19TH SEPTEMBER.

EAST OF ENGLAND NONCONFORMIST GIRLS' SCHOOL, BISHOPS STORTFORD.

Lady Principal—Miss LEWIN.

The Lady Principal is assisted by resident English and foreign governesses, in addition to whom the following professors attend:—

Mathematics.—G. N. HOOKER, Esq.

Instrumental Music and Singing.—ARNOLD KENNEDY, Esq., M.A. (Silver and Bronze Medallist of Royal Academy of Music).

Drawing and Painting.—Miss EDGLEY (Certificated Teacher, South Kensington).

Natural Science.—W. F. GWINNELL, Esq. (Queen's Medallist, First Class Certificated Teacher, Royal School of Mines).

Pupils have been successfully prepared for the Cambridge Local, College of Preceptors, and South Kensington Examinations. In December last all the Candidates from the school, Eleven in number, obtained certificates. Two gained honours with marks of distinction in Music and French in the Cambridge Examinations.

The NEXT TERM will commence on SEPT. 12. For prospectuses apply to the Lady Principal, or to the Hon. Sec., Rev. T. W. Davids, 4, St. George's-square, Upton, E.

TUDOR HALL LADIES' COLLEGE, FOREST HILL, SYDENHAM, LONDON.

PRINCIPALS—Mrs. TODD and Rev. J. W. TODD, D.D.

PROFESSORS.

English Literature	Prof. MORLEY, University Coll.
Botany	Prof. BENTLEY, King's Coll.
French Language	Dr. MANDROU.
German Language	Dr. WEHE, Dulwich Coll.
Italian Language	Prof. FERRERO, LL.D.
Ancient and Modern History	Dr. KEMSHEAD, Dulwich Coll.
English Language	G. E. WEST, Esq., M.A.
Physical Geography... ...	Prof. SEELEY, King's Coll.
Music—Theory, &c. ...	JOHN BLOCKLEY, Esq.
Piano and Harmonium ...	Herr LOUIS DIEHL.
Singing and Organ	Signor GARCIA.
Drawing and Painting ...	E. C. MILES, Esq.
Geology and Biblical Studies	Rev. J. W. TODD, D.D., F.G.S.

Terms and Particulars on application to THE PRINCIPALS.

ST. JOHN'S HILL HOUSE ACADEMY, WANDSWORTH.

First Master—JAS. FISON, M.A. (Lond.)

Special arrangements for Young Gentlemen intending to Matriculate or Graduate.

Apply, Rev. Chas. Winter, Principal.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, EAST HILL HOUSE, WANDSWORTH.

Head Mistress—Miss WITHIEL.

Oral system. Education thorough. Room for a few Boarders.

Apply to the Head Mistress, or Rev. Chas. Winter, Principal of St. John's Hill House Academy.

HOLT HOUSE SCHOOL, CHESHUNT, LONDON, N.

Conducted by Professor W. B. TODHUNTER, M.A., (Gold Medallist) University of London, and Fellow of University College, London. Formerly of Cheshunt College.

In addition to the usual Classical, Mathematical, and English subjects and French, which is studied daily, instruction in Science forms a part of the regular work of the upper classes. Inclusive terms from £45 per annum.

For particulars apply as above.

THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.

Principal—Mr. M. JACKSON.

The NEXT TERM will begin on TUESDAY, SEPT. 17.

Prospectuses, &c, on application.

NONCONFORMIST GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BISHOPS STORTFORD.

Head Master—Rev. R. ALLIOTT, M.A., Trin. Coll., Camb.

Assisted by an able staff of resident and other masters.

For terms, prospectuses, &c., apply to the Rev. Head Master, or Mr. A. Boardman, the Local Sec.

The NEXT TERM will commence on SEPT. 5, 1878.

East of England Nonconformist School Company, Limited.

THE MISSES SMITH,

who are assisted by Professors, RECEIVE SIX YOUNG LADIES into their Home.

Preparation for the Public Examinations. TWO VACANCIES.

1, Stanley Villas, St. James's-road, West Croydon.

BRISTOL BAPTIST COLLEGE.

ANNUAL SERVICES, 1878.

The ADDRESS to the STUDENTS will be delivered on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4, at Twelve o'clock, in BROADMEAD CHAPEL, by the Rev. J. CLIFFORD, M.A., LL.B., of London.

The ANNUAL MEETING will be held afterwards in the Chapel at Half-past One p.m. There will be a Collation in the Schoolroom at Three p.m. Tickets, 3s. each.

A CONFERENCE of FORMER STUDENTS

will be held at the COLLEGE

MONDAY, SEPT. 2, 7.30 p.m., Prayer Meeting.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 3, 10.0 a.m., Paper by the Rev. G. GOULD, of Norwich, to be followed by a subject for discussion; and at 7 p.m., a Public Meeting will be held in BROADMEAD CHAPEL, when the Revs. F. Trotman (of Manchester), W. E. Foote (of Honiton), D. Davies (of Weston-super-Mare), G. E. Rees (of Philadelphia, U.S.), the Rev. E. G. Gange, and others will address the meeting.

RICHARD GLOVER, Secretary.

TO TOURISTS.

A Large Selection of Tracts and Small Books in

Welsh, French, German, Italian, Norwegian,

And other Languages, may be found at the Depositories of

THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY, London: 65, St. Paul's Churchyard; and 164, Piccadilly, where they may be obtained for Gratuitous Distribution at Reduced Prices.

THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY'S PARIS DEPOT

IS AT

4, PLACE DU THÉATRE FRANCAIS,

Where Tracts in the principal European Languages may be obtained.

The following CATALOGUES

will be forwarded, post free, on application to

THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY,

London: 56, Paternoster Row, and 164, Piccadilly.
Liverpool: 18, Slater St. Manchester: 100, Corporation St.
Brighton: 31, Western Road.

1. THE GENERAL CATALOGUE of the Publications of the Society, containing a Complete List of Books, Pictures, Texts, Cards, &c.
2. THE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of Books suited for presentation at all seasons, or for School and College Prizes.
3. THE SELECTED LIST of Books and other Publications, suitable for Ministers, Students, Schoolmasters, &c.
4. THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CATALOGUE, containing a List of Reward Books and Cards, Pictures, Texts, Hymns for Schoolroom Walls, Books for Teachers, and other publications useful for Sunday-school work.
5. THE LIBRARY CATALOGUE, containing a List of upwards of 1,200 Books, specially bound for circulating libraries.
6. THE LIST of TRACTS, Handbills, &c., suited for general distribution.
7. THE CLASSIFIED and DESCRIPTIVE List of Tracts. *A very useful Catalogue for all Tract Distributors, and Superintendents of Loan Tract Societies.*
8. THE FOREIGN CATALOGUE, containing a List of Books and Tracts in various Continental and Foreign languages.

WESTWOOD PARK HOUSE, FOREST HILL, S.E.

The Rev. H. J. CHANCELLOR receives a limited number of PUPILS to board and educate. The course of instruction includes the subjects required for the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations.

The year is divided into three Terms. The Principal is assisted by able masters in the various subjects of study. The house is healthily situated on the highest part of Forest-hill, and is complete in all its sanitary arrangements. Special attention is given by the Principal to the religious and moral training of the Pupils, as well as to their domestic comfort. Particulars as to fees and references on application.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa of the Finest Quality, with the excess of fat extracted.

The Faculty pronounce it "the most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper, and invaluable for Invalids and Children."

Highly commended by the entire Medical Press.

Being without sugar, spice, or other admixture, it suits all palates, keeps better in all climates, and is four times the strength of cocoas THICKENED yet WEAKENED with starch, &c., and IN REALITY CHEAPER than such Mixtures.

Made instantaneously with boiling water, a teaspoonful to a Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny.

COCOATINA À LA VANILLE is the most delicate, digestible, cheapest Vanilla Chocolate, and may be taken when richer chocolate is prohibited.

In tin packets at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.

Charities on Special Terms by the Sole Proprietors,

H. SCHWEITZER & CO., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

First Line	1 0
Each additional Line	0 6

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

LEADER PAGE.—An extra charge of 2s. 6d. for every ten lines or under.

THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The NONCONFORMIST is supplied Post-free on the following terms:—

CREDIT.—Annually, 24s.; Half-yearly, 12s.; Quarterly, 6s.

PREPAID.—Annually, 21s.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Southampton, prepaid subscription, £1 3s. 2d. per annum; via Brindisi, £1 5s. 2d.

Foreign Subscribers elsewhere are requested to add any *extra* postage that may be necessary.

We beg respectfully to state that in future a Notice will be sent to each pre-paying Subscriber at the commencement of the month in which his subscription becomes due.

Cheques and Post-office Orders payable (at Chief Office) to W. R. Willcox, Publisher,

18, Bouverie-street, London, E.C.

*** The Guinea rate can only be accorded to Annual Subscribers, but may commence at any date.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1878.

THE WEEK.

THE news from Bosnia is still of a very warlike character. The insurgent forces are said to number 65,000 men, and there are besides many regular troops who are just as likely to fight against the Austrians as to remain neutral. The fighting at Serajevo was desperate; and although, of course, the invading army was victorious, the latest accounts state that it was still seriously threatened on both flanks, and that reinforcements were being hurried up as rapidly as possible. Much of the exasperation of the population is due to the fact that, owing to their ignorance of what was done at Berlin, they regard the Austrians simply as invaders, whose object it is to conquer the country. The Porte has taken no step to reassure the people; and, indeed, the evidence is conclusive that the Porte and its agents are directly implicated in the insurrection. This renders it much more difficult for Austria to conclude a convention with the Turks on a basis acceptable to the latter; although Count Andrassy, probably alarmed at the serious nature of the complications which have arisen, exhibits signs of yielding on the point of form and consenting to describe the occupation as only provisional. It is worthy of remark that the Christian inhabitants have taken no part in the insurrection, which thus far has been absolutely confined to the Bosniac Mahomedans. How long they will remain quiescent depends upon the confidence which they may feel in the ecclesiastical policy of the Austrian Government; for if they suspect that Count Andrassy, acting in the interest of Ultramontanism, meditates an attack upon their religion, they also will take up arms. The embarrassments of Austria arise in a great measure from the violent and unreasoning temper of the Magyars, who, although numerically as well as intellectually inferior to their Slavonic fellow-subjects, arrogate to themselves the right to determine the policy of the Austrian Monarchy.

The Sultan appears to have become a humble imitator of Lord Beaconsfield. He has established a new Order for ladies—an idea manifestly borrowed from the Indian Order lately instituted by the combined wisdom of the Premier and Lord Lytton. The mother and consort of the Khedive have already received the new decoration. The Sultan has offered to confer it upon Lady Layard, but Lord Salisbury has very properly vetoed the proposal. No doubt the offer of these so-called marks of distinction gratifies the vanity of individuals, but there is really something exceedingly childish in the establishment at the present moment of Turkish honours of this description. If the Sultan wishes to pay a compliment to women let him found in Constantinople some institution for their mental or moral improvement—let him take some step which will show that he regards them as the equals, not the slaves, of men. Lord Salisbury has shown his good sense in refusing to permit Sir A. H. Layard to accept the Order for his wife.

The public continue to receive assurances that the Turkish Government intend to introduce important administrative reforms into Asia Minor. Sir Austen Layard repeats a statement which he has often made since he was appointed Ambassador at Constantinople—*i.e.*, that the Porte is animated by "the best intentions" on this subject. But the pashas, who have spent so many millions of British money on palaces, seraglios, and ironclads, plead that in order to reform Asia Minor they must have money, and that England must find it for them. They therefore ask for a loan, it is said, of five millions sterling, the security offered being the surplus revenues of Cyprus, which, according to the most favourable estimate, would not yield a sum of more than a hundred thousand pounds a year. It is only a person of very sanguine temperament who would venture to anticipate that we shall be able to extract, for years to come, a surplus revenue out of Cyprus at all. "Over taxation," writes the correspondent of the *Daily News*, "has kept down the population, and is responsible, in combination with extortion and corruption, for the decay and ruin which we have everywhere found." He adds:—"The number of taxes is legion." Are we, then, to keep up this excessive taxation in order to pay the interest on a new Turkish loan?

It will be remembered that in the closing days of the session Colonel Stanley made repeated attempts to show that the unhealthiness of Malta had been greatly exaggerated, and that, although many of the troops were suffering from fever, the epidemic was yet of a light and transient character. Mr. Archibald Forbes now vindicates the truthfulness of his original statement, in a telegram to the *Daily News* from Malta. He states that his information was derived in every case either from the commanding or the medical officers of the regiments which were so largely represented in the hospitals. He declares that his statement that on August 14, 25 per cent. of the total European force on the island were unfit for duty from illness "was rather under than over the precise figures." In these days the War Office authorities appear to be under the impression that it is the duty of correspondents to accommodate their facts to official ideas of what it is expedient to publish; but Mr. Forbes is not a man who would thus condescend to exercise the functions of his honourable profession.

In spite of the very unfavourable weather which the country has experienced during the last few weeks, the harvest, so far at least as wheat is concerned, is likely to be above the average. There is still some uncertainty as to the amount of damage which the heavy rains are likely to cause, but even allowing for the drawback, the harvest will, it is believed, prove a finer one than either that of 1876 or 1877. Having regard to the enormous rainfall which took place in the early part of the summer, and also to the great inclemency of the season at the present time, the prospects are brighter than the most hopeful could have ventured to anticipate, and therefore this year all through England "Harvest Home" will be kept with more than usual rejoicing and thankfulness. Peas, beans, and barley (the latter especially in the southern counties) are considerably below the average, but as these crops are of greatly inferior moment to the chief staple of our food, we are fortunately able to regard the unfavourable side of the harvest with tolerable equanimity. Latest reports from the Continent as to the state of the wheat crops are not very encouraging, as, according to Mr. Caird's calculation, we shall require during the ensuing year to draw thirteen millions of quarters of wheat from foreign countries and the British colonies. The unpromising state of affairs abroad is likely to keep up prices at home. The French harvest is seriously deficient, so that France will be our chief competitor in the markets of the world. Our readers will be glad to learn that the root crops continue to thrive, and that although potatoes are less plentiful than usual, no further spread of disease has been observed.

In a country in which the political barometer is so sensitive as it is in England, the result of the election at Newcastle-under-Lyme is manifestly full of significance. The Tory party were as confident of success in that borough as they were several months ago in Tamworth; while the Liberals, as is too often their wont, were so divided that at one moment it appeared likely that there would be no contest. However, Mr. Edge, a local barrister, determined to fight the seat, and was rewarded for his courage by a decisive victory, his majority being no less than 340. Of course the Conservatives are endeavouring to explain away their defeat; but it is impossible to explain it away. It is simply one of many indications that the tide is beginning to turn, and that the nation has no intention of making faith in Lord Beaconsfield its permanent political creed. The Argyllshire election took place yesterday, but the result of the poll will not be known until after we have gone to press. The Liberals note as a sinister fact that the sheriff of the county has appointed chiefly Tories as presiding officers at the polling booths; and it also appears that some of these gentlemen have taken a very active part in promoting Mr. Malcolm's candidature. The lairds throughout this struggle have been ostentatious in their expression of sympathy with the Tory candidate. In one or two districts it is known that a majority has been polled for Lord Colin Campbell, who has become more popular on personal grounds than even as son of the Duke of Argyll.

The reception which Mr. Mundella met with at the hands of his political opponents in Sheffield on Monday reflects the greatest discredit on the Jingo party in that town. The reports leave no room for doubt that the large majority of the vast assemblage which met in Paradise-square were anxious not only to hear the hon. gentleman, but to give him that expression of their confidence which his public services entitled him to expect. The disturbers appear to have been, for the most part, "young gentlemen," the sons of leading inhabitants of the town, whose conduct was so disorderly that the mayor pointedly called some of the ringleaders to account by name. There are few members who deserve so well of their constituents as Mr. Mundella. Although he did not appear as prominently in the matter as he might have done, it is well known that it was his discovery of the effect of the favoured nation clauses in our treaties with France, Belgium, and other Powers, which compelled the Government to divest their Cattle Diseases Bill of its most objectionable provision. The hero of the local Jingo party is Mr. Roebuck. We therefore cannot feel surprised that a man like Mr. Mundella, who consistently supports Liberal principles at home and abroad, should have made himself obnoxious to the rowdy "young gentlemen" of Sheffield.

The Bill for preventing the spread of Socialism in Germany will, if it pass into law, convert the German Empire into a despotism pure and simple. It gives the Executive uncontrolled power to wage war against Socialism, and all persons suspected of sympathy with Socialism. Printers, booksellers, hotel-keepers, and innkeepers may be prevented from carrying on their respective trades; and the central authorities may, it also appears, with the sanction of the Federal Council, issue orders to the effect that, for the space of a year, meetings shall only be held with an authorisation from the police. This is a mere sample of what the Bill provides. It may safely be predicted that Socialism, instead of being suppressed by these rigorous measures, will only take deeper root. The great source of Socialism is the misery of the mass of the people; and in Germany, that misery has been intensified by the huge incubus of a military government which not only impoverishes the State but crushes the individual workman. Until Germany reduces its military establishment, and no longer treats her people as mere automata whose movements Prince Bismarck, sitting in his official bureau, is at liberty to control as he pleases, she will never get rid of Socialism. It is a pity that such a peace meeting as was held in Paris on Sunday last cannot take place at Berlin, and that such sentiments as were expressed by Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc are not likely to be echoed by some, at least, of the public men of Germany. The only hope of the nations lies in arbitration and disarmament.

The British Association has concluded a very useful and interesting meeting. There has, perhaps, been an absence of the element of "brilliancy" in the papers and discussions; and the materialistic philosophers have not been quite so eager, as in some former years, to ventilate their sensational theories. By common consent the palm of interest was divided between Sir John Lubbock's paper on "Ants" and Captain Burton's most interesting account of his recent visit to Midian.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK ON ANTS.

The following is a full summary of Sir John Lubbock's most interesting paper read at the meeting of the British Association :—

Sir John Lubbock stated, when reading his paper, that he had been for some years watching the habits of ants and had kept under observation about thirty species. Though living in captivity they were in good health, and he had in one nest a queen which had lived with him since 1874. He could confirm the statements which had been made with respect to the architectural skill of ants, their attention to their young, their remarkable organisation, their possession of domestic animals, and even the institution of slavery. He had also watched several other insects which lived in association with them, of which M. André calculated that there were 583 species. In some cases the association was accidental, in others it was because the nests afforded shelter to other insects, and there were also some uncomfortable companions which attached themselves to ants and could not be got rid of. The common house ant was to be found sometimes in association with other ants, but the cases were exceptional, and he had never seen any instance. A nearly allied species, however, the *sanguinea*, was sometimes found in association with others, generally the *fusca*. In such cases the nest belonged to the *sanquinea*. The queen and the young were of that species, and the *fuscas* were slaves, though free to come and go, as there was no fugitive slave law, and they seemed to be quite reconciled to their position. They assisted in the household duties, and in foraging for provisions. They kept the aphides in corn, and derived a considerable share of their sustenance from them. In the winter, when they were of no use, they were still tended with great care, until the spring, when they became again useful, an instance of prudence and forethought unexampled in the animal kingdom. There was one species which took no part whatever in the duties of the household, and would even starve in the midst of plenty if the food were not put into their mouths. He had confirmed Huber's remarkable experiments on this point, and had kept some alive and in health for months by allowing them a slave for an hour a day to feed and clean them. To test their intelligence he suspended some honey about half-an-inch over the nest, which could only be reached by a paper bridge ten feet long. He then made a small heap of earth by which they could reach it. They soon swarmed over the earth and began to eat, but when he removed some of the earth it never occurred to them to heap it up again, though they tried to stretch up to the honey, and they went round by the bridge. He made a similar experiment by placing honey which could only be reached by crossing a chasm over which he had laid as a bridge a bit of straw. He slightly moved the bridge, and they tried in vain to stretch over, but never thought of putting the straw back, which they could easily have done. Everyone knew that if an ant or bee found a store of honey others would soon collect about it ; but very little intelligence was implied if the ants and bees only accompanied their friends. The case was different if they could describe the locality and send their friends to it. They did not, however, appear to be able to communicate as much as that to their friends. If a *fuscas* nest were disturbed and one of them found a place of concealment, she was anxious that her friends should come to it. She went up to one of them and took it by the mandible. The second ant rolled herself up into a ball, and was carried over her shoulder to the place. The second ant then went to a third, and the process was repeated. He put an ant which had been without food for some days to honey, and saw that after feeding she was on her way to the nest when she met some friends, whom she fed, and then returned alone to the honey. On her way back again she met some other friends, whom she fed, and then five of them went back with her to the honey. In due course they, no doubt, brought others. He believed they were able to distinguish between a large and a small quantity. To test this, he put some of the *Laesius Niger* species into a small store, and others into a larger one, and having watched for fifty hours found that the ants with the small quantity brought eighty-two friends to share it, and the ants with the large store brought 257. To try whether they could send their friends to a store, he put an ant *(Niger)* to some honey, which he placed near her nest. She fed, returned to the nest, and came out with ten friends. He took her up, however, and put her into the honey, and her friends then wandered about, and then returned to the nest. It was hard to say whether there were differences of character in ants of the same species, as they behaved differently under different conditions ; but there were great differences of character and habits between those of different species, putting aside the slave-making species, which he thought would find it impossible to compete with the self-dependent and freer species. These communities even showed curious analogies to the earlier stages of human progress. There were the hunting, the pastoral, and even the agricultural ants. The first lived chiefly by the chase, and hunted alone. Their battles were single combats like those described by the ancient poets. The second were a higher type of social life. They demonstrated certain species of aphides like flocks and herds. They were immense, and acted in concert. He though they would probably exterminate the first type, just as the white man exterminated the savages. Of the agricultural class—the harvest ants—he would not speak, as there were none in this country. When he first began to keep ants he isolated the nests by water, but it was necessary to change that often, and observing that the hairs on the stems of flowers prevented the ants from climbing them, he had since used ferns. One of the most surprising points connected with ants was that while there was one nest they never appeared to quarrel, all others, even of the same species, being treated as strangers and enemies. There was no mistaking the treatment. If an ant *(fusca)* wanted to carry away a friend to a place of security she took her by the mandible, and her friend rolled herself into a ball, but an enemy is seized by the leg or an antenna. He confirmed the experiments of Huber as to their being able to recognise their friends, even after a long absence, or rather their acquaintances, for although he saw that they attacked and killed their enemies, he could not find any trace of warm affection for their friends. He tested this by taking some out of a nest and suspending them in a bottle covered with muslin. Those in the nest took no notice of them, but when strangers were put in they were indignant, and never stopped until they cut through the muslin and attacked them. He marked some ants in a nest with paint and found that their friends removed it, but a stranger going into the nest was restless and got out as quickly as possible. It would be interesting to know how they recognised their friends. It might be by smell or some sign or by actual recognition. In order to try whether they could recognise them when insensible he first used chloroform, but that practically killed them, and he then made them intoxicated. He did so by putting them into whisky, not whisky into them, for they were too sensible to take it even on week days. He tried an experiment with twenty-five friends and thirty strangers. The sober ants coming out of the nests and finding the intoxicated ants lying helpless on their backs in ludicrous attitudes, proceeded to take them up and carry them off. Of the twenty-five they brought twenty into the nest, where, probably, they soon slept off the effects. The other five they dropped into the moat of water which then surrounded the nest. Why they did so he could not tell. Perhaps they fell into the hands of stern teetotalers. As to the thirty strangers, twenty-eight were thrown into the moat and the other two were taken no notice of. He took some pupæ out of a nest, and on putting them back after some months, found that they were received as friends, while some which were put into a different nest were attacked. It was generally stated that all the eggs in a nest of ants or bees were laid by queens. That was not strictly so, for some were laid by workers, though the cases were exceptional. He had some nests in which there were no queens, and yet there were eggs in them, but the eggs laid by workers always produced males. He had made some experiments to test the senses of ants. He found that they were capable of distinguishing between different colours, and avoided violet. Their sense of smell was also delicate, but he had seen no proof that they were capable of hearing, and he had proved by an experiment, which he described, that they were not capable of communicating with each other by sound. There were thirty species of ants in these countries, and 700 in other countries, and there were many interesting problems to be solved in relation to them.

THE ANTI-VIVISECTION MOVEMENT.

The following are extracts from the last report of the Society for the Protection of Animals Liable to Vivisection. Our readers will be glad to notice the progress of this movement :—

"Considerable advance has also been made in an undertaking by which it is hoped that a union of associated opponents of physiological cruelty may be formed all over Europe and America. The present number of the Society's corresponding members abroad (nearly all of them persons of distinction and energy) amounts to thirty-one, representing Paris, North and South Italy, Palermo, Geneva, Cologne, Darmstadt, Leipsic, Dresden, Heidelberg, Klagenfurth, Frankfort, Bâle, Warsaw, St. Petersburg, Copenhagen, Christiana, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Montreal, and Quebec. The most important work of the year, however, the committee considers, has been accomplished by Dr. George Hoggan, who was good enough to undertake the labour of representing the society as its delegate at the recent Congress of Societies for the protection of animals at Paris. Dr. Hoggan was the only delegate sent by any English society, and to him alone it is due that the Congress took note of the subject of vivisection, which had not even been included in its original programme, but which, by Dr. Hoggan's remonstrances, was eventually made the subject of the 5th "Commission," and formed the topic of discussion at three *séances*, at which resolutions were carried recommending the effort to obtain in every country a law suppressing the abuses of vivisection. In view of the lamentable indifference of the French nation generally to such evils, and the immense *prestige* possessed by men of science in Paris, where the Congress was held, these resolutions deserve to be considered as marking decidedly an important preliminary step in advance. A paper (French) adopted by the committee was distributed among the members of the Congress by Dr. Hoggan, which it is hoped will lead to useful results. In this address all the societies for protection of animals throughout the world are respectfully urged to pay immediate attention to the subject of vivisection, 'which touches them so closely, and which it is no less inconsistent for them to disregard than for the police to arrest pickpockets and to take no notice of highway robbers.' It concludes by stating that the wishes of the committee will be fulfilled 'when a universal league against vivisection is formed throughout Europe and America which shall raise an insuperable barrier against physiological cruelty, and put an end for ever to those painful experiments on animals which are the grief of all humane persons and the opprobrium of science.'"

As regards the intentions of the committee for the future conduct of their work, the report says : —"On March 19 last, Mr. Mundella was good enough, at their request, to ask again in Parliament for the Return of Licences granted under the Act 39 and 40 Vic., cap. 77, and the Home Secretary promised to lay this return before Parliament, though still withholding the names of the persons licensed. But, though promised on March 19, and dated at the Home Office May 21, the paper was not issued till July 10, the day—by a most singular coincidence—which had been fixed ever since Jan. 21 for the second reading of Mr. Holt's bill, for the debate on which it would of course have furnished the most important materials had time been given to afford it the elaborate study which its intricacies and obscurities require. This return unhappily discloses the fact that, in the secresy in which the whole matter is sedulously kept, the committee had widely erred respecting the manner in which the Home Office has been establishing a precedent for the working of the new Act. There is no evil or abuse connected with vivisection which does not appear to have received the sanction of the law during the past year, whether we so consider demonstrations in illustration of lectures, or experiments on the higher animals, or experiments without anæsthetics, or experiments in which the animal is not killed before recovering, or experiments in which *curare* is employed. Nor is there one laboratory in the kingdom of those rendered infamous either by the cruel vivisections which have been done in or by the avowed callousness of the presiding physiologist—whether it be Edinburgh, or St. Bartholomew's, or the Brown Institute—which does not appear on this return as a licensed place, and with ominous certificates appended, pointing to the repetition of precisely the same courses of cruelty which have been repeatedly shown to be mere wastes of agony of the noblest and most loving creatures. Ireland itself, which hitherto was free from the practice, may boast now of the presence of eight licensees, and of a whole list of places where experiments are authorised. Further, the Act was believed to serve to keep vivisection wholly in the hands of professed and accomplished physiologists ; but, unless Dr. Burdon-Sanderson grossly deceived the Royal Commissioners, there were only fifteen or sixteen persons in the kingdom pursuing these researches in 1875 ; and now, within three years, and when we are told that students are leaving the country because of these restrictions, we find forty-six licences granted for the performance of such experiments. Either, then, these licences are used by raw and inexperienced dabblers, or else the number of vivisectors in England has just trebled since 1875. A comparison of the returns of this year with those of 1877 shows further, that in each special particular contemplated by the Act there has been a noteworthy relaxation of its earlier rules on the part of the Home Office.

1. The licences themselves have been exactly doubled —46 in 1878, against 23 in 1877.
2. The certificates for "experiments without anæsthetics" have risen from 1 to 7.
3. The certificates "for the further advancement of knowledge by testing previous discoveries" have risen from nil to 2.
4. The certificates "dispensing with the obligation to kill the animal before recovery" have risen from nil to 15.
5. The certificates permitting experiments on cats, dogs, &c., have risen from nil to 6.
6. The total of certificates in force in 1877 was 14, and in 1878 it is 52.

And, finally, the hateful drug *curare* has been brought again into use, and in three courses of experiments has been employed under the sanction of the law in the very laboratory known to the world as that in which Professor Rutherford tortured his dogs.

"On receiving at last these revelations of the manner in which the Act is practically enforced, the honorary secretary of the society immediately consulted the president as to the course which it would now be proper to adopt. The advice given in reply by Lord Shaftesbury was embodied in the following resolutions, which were proposed by Miss Cobbe, seconded by General Mackenzie, and carried at a meeting of the committee on the 7th August of the current year :—

1. That the committee deplores the great number of certificates which, according to the recent Parliamentary returns, have been granted during the past year by the Home Office for vivisections, six permitting experiments on the higher animals, seven authorising experiments with anæsthetics, fifteen dispensing with the obligation to kill the animal before recovery, and three sanctioning the use of *curare*. And, further, the committee regrets to observe that twenty-eight new licences have been granted, and eighteen of last year renewed, making a total of forty-six ; and that among the places so licensed are several of the laboratories wherein the grossest abuses have notoriously taken place, and where there has been exhibited the most cynical indifference to animal suffering.
2. That the committee, having hitherto thought it right to give the Act a full and fair trial, now renounces

the hope of retaining under it that reconciliation of the claims of humanity with the demands of science which the Royal Commissioners proposed as the proper aim of legislation.

3. That the committee will henceforth appeal to public opinion in favour of the total prohibition of vivisection.

"In adopting this programme, the committee consider that they are only carrying out to the conclusion which has become inevitable their original principle, 'That no measure will satisfy their conception of the needs of the case unless it results in putting an end to all experiments involving not merely torture, but anything at all approaching thereto.' The present Act has failed to 'put an end to torture,' as is shown by the columns of these returns, and the committee utterly refuse to be 'satisfied' with it. Their efforts to obtain by legal measures the end they have in view, while at the same time leaving science as far as possible undisturbed, have proved unavailing, and now they consider that it is useless to seek for further compromise. Since the alternative is forced upon them of prohibition or else a yearly larger concession to the unsatiable demands of a ravenous and merciless science they decide to choose prohibition. Better is it, in the supreme interest of man as well as brute, that all the vaunted benefits to be won by vivisection (were they tenfold greater than they are ever likely to be) should remain unattained to the end of time, rather than that by familiarity with the impassive pitilessness of the physiologist our race should lose those sentiments of mercy and sympathy which are of more worth than a million facts of science. The attitude of the public as regards vivisectors may fitly henceforth be that of patients who have for long years paid heavy tribute to a physician who had brought them no relief. Mankind *has* paid the tremendous price of complicity in the agony of tens of thousands of God's harmless creatures, and now we refuse to try this costly quackery any longer. We insist upon stopping the foul rites over their torture troughs wherewith these "medicine men" of civilisation offer to conjure away from us disease and death. Since it appears that we cannot have vivisection without opening the door to cruelty, we resolve simply so far as in us lies to close the door."

The adoption of the above resolutions has, to the deep regret of the committee, led to the retirement from their number of Dr. George and Dr. Frances Hoggan.

CHINESE COOLIES IN CUBA.

The following address was presented to the Chinese ambassador by a deputation from the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Societies on the 10th inst. :—

"To His Excellency Kuo Ta Jen, Ambassador from the Emperor of China, to the Court of St. James.

"May it please your Excellency: The committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have heard with deep regret that treaty engagements are about to be made between the Emperor of China and the King of Spain by which the renewal of the emigration of Chinese subjects to Cuba is contemplated.

"A copy of the treaty is before us, but as it has happily not yet been ratified, we lose no time in offering to your Excellency our views upon the whole subject.

"This treaty comprises sixteen articles, many of which might be unobjectionable if Cuba, instead of being a slave country, were an island peopled only with free people. Other clauses, however, appear to be ambiguous and confused, and most certainly, if adopted, will lead to complications and difficulties.

"Our objections, however, do not rest so much on any of the clauses of the treaty as on the treaty as a whole.

"A long course of experience has deeply impressed the Anti-Slavery Committee with the fact that where slavery exists in any country the protection from cruelty and oppression of the labouring classes from other countries is an impossibility.

"Experience in past times has so deeply impressed this fact upon the British Government that it never now allows its Indian or other subjects to be taken as labourers to any country where slavery is still in existence.

"Treaties exist between Great Britain and Spain, the stipulations of which, if faithfully carried out, would without delay bring about the entire abolition of slavery in Cuba. The Spanish Government, in years past, has often promised to fulfil its engagements by the abolition of slavery. In later times she has engaged to fulfil her promises when the civil war in Cuba should be brought to an end. She has now declared before the world that the war has ceased, but she does not abolish slavery. Her slave population, like that in every country where sugar is a main article of cultivation, rapidly wastes away, the certain effect of long hours and a severity of labour past human endurance.

"In like manner the coolies from China have wasted away, so that it is estimated that not one-half of those who have come to Cuba now remain alive.

"Were she to abolish slavery in Cuba, and offer fair wages for labour, the Chinese would flock there in ample numbers, to their own benefit, and to the advantage of Cuba.

"Spain has tried the effect of the entire abolition of slavery in the neighbouring island of Porto Rico, the result of which has been perfect success.

"On all these grounds we would express our most earnest desire that the Chinese Government may not ratify the proposed treaty, nor make any similar arrangement with Spain till slavery is abolished in Cuba.

"We are, with much respect,
"JOSEPH COOPER, } Hon. Secs.
"EDMUND STURGE, }
"AARON BUZACOTT, Secretary.
"London, 27, New Broad Street, E.C.
"August 10th, 1878."

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

Some Foreign Office papers have been issued with reference to the famine in China. A despatch from Mr. Fraser to Lord Salisbury, dated Peking, May 10, says that "although there is no absolutely trustworthy information as to the actual condition of the provinces of Shansi and Honan, it seems certain that the distress under which that part of the country has so long suffered is still unrelieved. I heard yesterday upon good authority, that as many as 7,000,000 persons in all are computed to have died in this famine. The province of Shansi alone is said to have lost 5,000,000 of its inhabitants in the last winter. If the drought should continue it will not improbably become depopulated altogether. The Government, it would seem, is exerting itself to give what help it can, but its utmost efforts can do no more than provide one day's food in thirty for the sufferers in Shansi. So far as my information goes, no rain whatever has fallen this year in Honan. I am told there has been enough to give hope of some slight improvement in the condition of the country in this part of China. Fairly abundant showers have fallen lately, and the early crops are not altogether given up as lost."

In a later despatch, dated May 25, Mr. Fraser says he is informed that a certain quantity of rain has fallen in Shansi. Only three-tenths of the usual amount of grain had, however, been sown, and although better hopes are entertained for Shansi and Honan, it is feared that the famine must still last through another year in Shansi. His information states that in the districts where the distress is most severe people prey upon each other like wild beasts, and that in hundreds, or even thousands, of villages seven-tenths of the population are already dead.

On June 7 Mr. Fraser wrote that the general report upon Manchuria contains an encouraging account of the material prosperity of the southern part of the province, and of the service it has been able to render to the rest of the empire in supplying grain for the relief of famine elsewhere.

In the despatch last received, dated June 10, Mr. Fraser says:—"I have been informed that a fair quantity of rain, enough to permit the autumn crops to be sown, has fallen this spring in all parts of North China, and that a number of Shansi emigrants, who had taken refuge at Tien-tsin during the winter, have been sent back to their native districts with a provision of grain for sowing. In this neighbourhood it has rained heavily lately. The wheat appears to promise well; the later crops can be sown under fairly favourable conditions of weather, and the epidemic of typhus, which has no more spared the small foreign community than it has the native population, is said to be abating."

The missionaries give the most harrowing accounts of the destitution of the inhabitants. People not only eat their own children, but dig up dead bodies to eat! The condition is awful.

OUR AGRICULTURAL STOCKTAKING.

(From the *Farmer*.)

This valuable national work has been promptly done, and we learn in the same week from the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade the number of acres planted with wheat, whilst the correspondents of the *Agricultural Gazette* inform the British public of their estimates of the growth per acre in our several counties. To these estimates Mr. James Caird, in his short—too short—letter to the *Times*, adds his endorsement, and the country is fairly justified in believing the fields of these islands have in 1878 given their increase in a satisfactory average yield. It is also satisfactory to us that this conclusion, drawn from many independent sources, is also in close agreement with the estimate of the harvest given in the *Farmer* at the end of July, after a personal survey in several counties. We may then, in advance of the churches, sing our thanksgiving hymn for having grown a good harvest! As yet, a large proportion is still out, probably half; and we may pray that the present rainy break may be succeeded by such fine, seasonable weather as will allow the fruits of our fields to be well gathered.

When the stocktaking returns are examined they show a small but satisfactory increase in the culture of wheat—222,622 acres, giving an *extra* three-quarters of a million qrs. Oats are returned as having a less acreage this year, but the total area of the cereal crops is about 1 per cent. increased. The breadths of potatoes and hops are scarcely changed. Of cattle there are 40,543 head, of sheep 236,110 more in number than were returned a year ago; of pigs 15,291 fewer.

It is computed by Captain Craigie, in the new number of the Royal Society's *Journal*, that between eight and nine million persons of all ages are directly interested in the English harvest, more than one-fourth of the whole population, whilst, of course, the other three-fourths of the nation are indirectly but closely concerned in the good or bad results of the work of the farmer.

Naturally the Government figures suggest estimates of the total home production in quarters, and the complement of imports that will be required; and, as usual, there is a divergence of opinion on that subject.

Mr. Caird reckons this wheat crop will give for consumption 11½ million qrs. of wheat, and that an import of 13 million qrs. will be necessary—total, 24½ million qrs.! Surely this is rather a statistical progression and increase of consumption than a Mark Lane and actual fact? By a rule-of-three sum of the consumption in 1868, being 22 million qrs., growing to 24½ million qrs. in 1878, to feed the extra population, may possibly be correct, but we submit there are strong doubts as to the truth of any such conclusion. We are under the impression that 23 million quarters of wheat is sufficient, or at the most 23½ million quarters, to feed the English nation for twelve months. If we refer to other authorities, to the most recent of all, namely, Mr. J. Algernon Clarke, in the new number of the Royal Agricultural Society's *Journal*, we find the mean of eleven years—1866-1876:—

The home produce	...	11,757,000 qrs.
The imports, nett	...	10,183,000 ,,
Available for consumption	...	21,940,000 qrs.;

and, writes Mr. Clarke, "*allowing for increased population*, and also for an advance in the quantity of wheaten bread displacing lower qualities of food, we may set down the prospective yearly consumption at 22½ million up to 23½ million qrs., varying according to the high or low range of prices."

We cannot here fully follow out this argument, but in setting against each other

Mr. Caird's estimate, 24,500,000 qrs.
Mr. Clarke's estimate, 22,500,000 qrs.

shows that opinion may vary to the extent of 2 million qrs.

As regards our own view we take the acreage of Great Britain and Ireland at the accepted 3,400,000 acres, and raising Mr. Caird's average of about 27½ bushels to 30 bushels, which the former harvest reports of the *Farmer* found to be a quantity generally credited as the average yield, we should grow this year, after deducting seed, about 12 million qrs., to which an importation of 11, and not exceeding 12 million qrs. will be the necessary complement required to give us our daily bread for the next twelve months, without trenching on the present granary stocks and farm reserves of the country. Our contemporary, the *Statist*, in referring to the imports of wheat and flour for the past eleven months of the cereal year, nearly 14 million qrs., says:—"For the coming year we shall, to all appearance, have equally large foreign supplies to draw upon (which is very uncertain), but we shall not require nearly so much from abroad, because of the comparative abundance yielded this year by our home crops."

POPULAR SATIRE AND LORD BEACONSFIELD.

(From the *Spectator*.)

Punch has lately published a selection of upwards of a hundred cartoons of Lord Beaconsfield, ranging from the time when he first commenced his attacks on the late Sir Robert Peel, in 1845, to the time when he received the Order of the Garter, for his mission to Berlin, a few weeks ago. It is not only amusing, but instructive, to look through this mirror of the popular mind, in its depreciation of Lord Beaconsfield. It teaches us both the strength and the limitations of popular ridicule. From the first cartoon of the series, in which Sir Robert Peel, as the Brobdingnag Minister, lifts up his hands in astonishment at the puny form of the unabashed Gulliver, as he impudently advances over the writing-table, and reaching only half-way up the pen which towers from the inkstand, takes off his hat to the mighty countenance calmly watching him, down to the last in which he is dancing a *pas de deux* with Lord Salisbury, from "the Grand Anglo-Turkish Ballet d'Action," the key-note of *Punch's* conception of Disraeli is always the same, that of the clever and somewhat impudent mountebank. Indeed, the mountebank is a character in which *Punch* has always loved to picture him. Gulliver himself, as he swaggers away on the table of the Minister of Brobdingnag, is much more of a mountebank than Swift meant his Gulliver to be. But *Punch* gives a much more emphatic expression to this idea than by the picture of Gulliver. In the fourth cartoon selected, Mr. Disraeli appears as "the political cheap-jack," addressing the boors of Buckinghamshire from a table, and saying—"Now then, my Bucks, let me have the pleasure of making you a few presents—an assortment of valuable pledges, warranted never to break." And he holds out in one hand a list of the "Liberal opinions" proclaimed by him in Marylebone and Taunton, while in the other he holds the list of "popular opinions" proclaimed to the world in Maidstone, Shrewsbury, and Buckinghamshire. Again, in the ninth cartoon, he figures as the head child of a professional beggar, telling a string of fibs about the misery of the family which is really fast filling its pockets while it whines about its calamities; in the sixteenth, he is the juggler, with a ring cleared, balancing the new Corn Law on the tip of his nose; in the twenty-fifth he is bidding the foolish farmer look through his telescope, to see the advantages looming in the future for the rural interest which his promises are to bring it, while he carefully

covers up the object-glass of the telescope with his hat; in the forty-fourth he is one of the touters pressing "the k'rect card for the Derby" on all comers; in the forty-ninth, he is tossing with Mr. Gladstone, on the principle of "heads I win, tails you lose;" in the fifty-fifth he is a juggler again, doing the political egg-dance, and avoiding all the tender and delicate points of borough and county politics; then he is the political Puff—the political Leotard—the Augur who cannot keep his countenance before his brother Augur;—Mosé in Egitto, tipping the wink to the Sphinx:—the player of the "extinguisher trick;"—the false magician who took in Alladin's mother by offering her "new lamps for old;"—one of the Brothers Davenport who played the great "cabinet trick;" the player of the "confidence trick;" and finally, the showman who exhibits to the delighted audience the embrace of the British Lion and the Russian Bear, assuring them, in a loud "aside," that it is all right, as "this effect has been well rehearsed." And even in the other cartoons, there is hardly one in which Mr. Disraeli does not appear either with his tongue in his cheek, or his finger on his nose, or with a wink in his eye, or with a shooting-out of the under lip. The idea of either mountebank or pantomimic actor, is the predominant one in *Punch's* satire of Mr. Disraeli. Even when it makes fun of him for his political hesitation, as when Cobden, in the dress of a bathing woman, invites the rebellious "little Ben" to come to "his Cobden," while the late Lord Derby, swimming about in the sea of Free-trade, calls out to Benjamin that after the first plunge "it's so nice," the expression of deplorable disgust which the infant Disraeli puts on, has more in it of theatrical, than of real alarm. It is the infant of the *party* who recoils, knowing what it may cost him dramatically, not Benjamin himself. Evidently the chief feature of *Punch's* conception of Lord Beaconsfield, is this deep impression that he is acting a part and bent on tricking, though by no means always able to trick, the British people, by the cleverness with which he acts it.

And no doubt this view has quite sufficient truth in it to enable us to bear witness to the discernment with which the popular satirist of the nation has painted Lord Beaconsfield's strange career. No true satirist could have chosen any other key-note for his satire. That Mr. Disraeli has played a part, from the very first occasion when he appealed to the people as the professor of Radical opinions, to his very latest appearance as the dictator of peace to Europe, is beyond doubt. Opinion has never been to Mr. Disraeli anything more than what the scientific people call a "working hypothesis"—the probable nucleus of popular power. He has tried a good many, very much as an angler tries different baits, and has cast them aside directly he found them worthless for their purpose. To say nothing of "Protection," with which he conjured so successfully in the earlier part of his career, and which he threw aside so contemptuously afterwards, he clearly hoped to conjure with the cry of "The Church in Danger!" at one time; declared himself "on the side of the angels," against natural selection; wrote a letter dated, in High-Church style, "Maunday Thursday"; and made a great demonstration on behalf of "the Semitic principle of a State religion." But when he found that line of opinion less potent than he had supposed, he exchanged it for the proposal to "put down Ritualism," with more success. So, too, in foreign policy. Almost all the great despotisms have in turn shared his favour; at one time, he wanted to make the secular power of the Pope one of the great key-stones of his foreign policy; at another, he leaned very heavily on the "broken reed" of Austrian help; at another, on Napoleonic France. So, too, as to reform. At one time he wanted to rest exclusively on the middle-class, and to hold by a uniform franchise of 10*l.* in both town and country; but generally, we think, throughout his career he has hoped—and justly hoped—more from the support of what he early called "popular opinions"—opinions calculated to fascinate and dazzle the least educated part of the people—than he ever hoped from middle-class favour. Still, his opinions are not so much opinions of his, as experiments on the sources of popular favour—spells which he tries, and casts aside or holds by, according as he finds that they bring him what he wants. In this sense, the popular satire which has delighted in representing Mr. Disraeli's "make-up" as that of a performer of some kind, with a hundred tricks at his disposal, has been undoubtedly correct.

AMERICAN INVENTIONS AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

We quote the following from a special report in the *Times* on Friday:—

"Though the American collection at Paris is not large compared with those of other manufacturing nations, there are present so many of the contrivances which illustrate the subtle mechanical genius so well recognised already that 'Yankee' is almost a synonym of inventor, that it becomes to amateurs in mechanism a most fascinating stroll, that among the little railed-off spaces of the American section, for few of these contributions occupy more than a few square feet. Many of them are already widely known—the writing machine, by which the operator, touching a series of keys like those of an accordion, prints his thoughts or text more rapidly than they can be written legibly with a pen; the sewing machines, whose name is legion, and which here are illustrated by new variations for special work, a little attachment to one making it an embroidering machine of curious efficiency, and another a plaiting machine. The telephone and phonograph are there, and beside them an electric pen by the inventor of the phonograph—a pen which, carrying a tiny electro-motor at the top, drives a needle through the paper 10,800 times a minute, forming a stencil sheet through which, with an ink roller, copies may be produced more rapidly than with a lithographic press, and of an excellence which must be seen to be appreciated.

"Finest type of the Yankee contrivance is the Stow 'flexible' shaft for transferring power round corners and to out-of-the-way places. One sees the operator holding what seems at first sight to be a small garden hose, but furnished with an augur at its extremity, with which he thrusts and bores in every direction—over his head, under his feet, to the right, to the left—it upsets all one's ideas of rigidity. Pharaoh could not have been more surprised at seeing Moses's rod turn to a serpent than we were to see this rope-like affair eating into the planks set on all sides for it to work on. It is as good as a piece of legerdemain. It is really a 'flexible shaft'—a cable of steel wires wound coat over coat, each successive coating in the reverse direction from the preceding, until the strength required is attained, and in which longitudinal flexibility is combined with circumferential rigidity.

"Close by it stands Clough and Williamson's 'wire cork-screw machine,' which catches a straight piece of steel wire and throws it out a cork-screw of such temper that it may be driven through an inch deal plank and not yield a hair's breadth. The deftest waiter will take as long to pull a cork as this machine to make half-a-dozen cork-screws of an exceptionally good quality. Here is a screw-cutting machine, which takes a rod of iron, steel, or brass, and by an automatic series of operations drops screws at the other end of the machine. One tool cuts the point of the rod down to the dimensions of the screw, another cuts it off, having the head the full size of the rod, another takes it from the last and passes it on to have the thread cut, a cutter passes by and leaves it slotted, another with four iron fingers takes it and transfers it to a fifth cutter, where the head is finished, when still another tool comes to push it into the pan placed to receive it. No intervention is needed until another rod is wanted.

"A set of shoe-making apparatus in another enclosure takes the leather in the hide and turns out, with slight manual application, a pair of shoes, sewed, pegged, or screwed, in about fifteen minutes. These machines, with the exception of one for sewing on the welt, were at the Vienna Exhibition and were better arranged and displayed than here.

"A novel planing machine shows a revolving cutter fixed in a disk which is, by means of an elbow arrangement of bands and pulleys, moved in any direction over the board to be planed, giving a very remarkable finish to the surface. In general, however, the wood-working apparatus is not so interesting as at Vienna.

"Those who have learnt to use the American gold pens will appreciate the excellence of the only better substitute for the gray goose quill, but the nice processes by which its perfection is attained will be less easily understood. A sheet of highly-tempered steel, stamped out in the required form, almost as the pens are to be used, gives no idea of the processes by which the golden plate is turned into highly and durably elastic pens, with points which, like the elasticity, endure for indefinite years. These words are written with a Fairchild's pen bought at Vienna from the Exhibition of 1873, and in use almost continuously ever since without the slightest appreciable deterioration. It cost 10*s.*, the value of the gold being perhaps half of that sum. The process by which it is produced is not one of scientific elaboration or brilliant invention, but of laborious experiment and thoroughness and conscientiousness of manufacture which we are not generally disposed to credit American manufacturers with. First, an alloy is formed which can be hammered to a degree of hardness which makes it almost incapable of further impression from the hammer. The pen reduced to its general form by the die then receives a point by alloying with iridium of almost adamantine hardness, which is then cut into two and the slit produced, when the pen is hammered to the highest point of elasticity, the peculiar alloy used being, it is said, one which will condense under the hammer without spreading, until it has received the maximum of density alluded to, and the pen is then burnished into shape under a burnisher giving a pressure of about a hundred pounds weight, the effect of which is to secure the shape finally given against any usage, by equalising the density of the metal throughout. After a use of these pens of various manufacturers running over a period of more than twenty years of literary occupation, I am able to say that not one has ever failed except from gross illtreatment. The exhibits of gold pens are an indispensable and characteristic part of any collection of the important American industries.

"Perhaps, however, the most important display in this department, all things considered, is that of the Waltham Watch Company, their first in the European exhibitions. The readers of the *Times'* reports of the Philadelphia Exhibition will not need to be informed of the admirable machinery by which the works of the Waltham watches are produced or their singular exactitude which enables any part of a watch to be replaced by the corresponding piece of any other watch of the same grade. In this mechanical production of machines America has long led the world, and the mechanism by which the English army rifle is still produced is with immaterial modifications a contribution from the American armouries. But in the Waltham works science has been brought to the aid of native ingenuity to such a degree that even since the Philadelphia Exhibition the fabrication of watches has gone through a large arc of another revolution. What was begun by applying such machines that their work was beyond competition on anything like equal terms from any hand work is continued by the construction of the most essential parts of the watch on a new principle, which permits an approach to perfection unattainable by the old mechanism, however produced. Every one knows that the great difficulty in making chronometers has been the compensation for the effects of expansion and contraction due to change of temperature, but what is less well known is that this difficulty is due less to the balance which by its construction with a bi-segmental rim (of brass and steel) may be perfectly corrected, than to the expansion of the balance or hair-spring, which, being immensely longer, causes five times the error caused by the expansion or contraction balance wheel alone. The two pieces must be considered as one, and the compensation effected in the wheel or rim must answer for the spring as well as for itself. The theoretical and insuperable difficulty in this compensation has always been that the error caused by the expansion and contraction of the spring was in a different ratio from that of the correcting expansion or contraction wheel, and the two quantities may be compared to curves with two radii, which could be brought together at two points, but not to coincide throughout, so that if the compensation at the extremes of temperature is correct, the mean must be in error and *vice versa*. The old compensation was, speaking broadly, in brazing a band of brass on one of steel, a process both theoretically and mechanically erroneous, since the contraction and expansion can only go on with a certain tendency to disrupture of the elements and consequent inequality of the action. The new balance proceeds on an entirely different arrangement of the compensating metals. The rim, of plain steel, is cut nearly through, at the fixed extremities of the semi-circles, by several saw-tooth shaped notches, the number determined by experiment, and the brass is forced into these notches. The compensating weights are then put on at the other extremities of the semi-circles instead of being distributed along them empirically, and it is found possible in this arrangement so to distribute the compensation and compensating weights as to give at will a compensation for the mean temperature, either in excess of, or less than, the extremes, and of course, to give a compensation which shall coincide throughout, which makes it theoretically possible to give absolute compensation for all temperatures at once. It is difficult to make this clear without diagrams showing the exact curves attained by experiment; but the nature of the result will be appreciated by those who know the mechanism of the balance. It is simply the theoretical elimination of all error from the compensated balance so far as temperature is concerned. Practically and mechanically there will always be some, due to the inherent imperfection of human workmanship; but it is believed that the mean error, and equally the manual adjustment required, will be reduced to one-third of that actually obtaining under the old form of balance. But to illustrate how involved are the various improvements in mechanism it may be noted that the delicacy of construction of the new balance would only have been possible with the mechanism introduced by the Waltham Company, the precision of which may be judged from that of the micrometer last produced and shown at Paris, which measures the twenty-five-thousandth part of an inch, and even indicates that so largely that it might be divided under a lens readily into hundred-thousandths. A micrometer screw-gauge detects inequalities in the thread of a screw up to hundred-thousandths, and a screw made for the Government Scientific Commission to correct the measures has been constructed, in which the maximum of error in the thread is less than one ten-thousandth of an inch.

"In the department of firearms, in which the Americans have always maintained a certain advance as to construction, there are exhibited by the Remington Arms Company two new forms of military rifle, one of which, the Lee gun, is obviously an improvement on all simple breechloaders hitherto used. The breech-block is the same as the Martini-Henry, but the opening is effected by the hammer, which holds the same place as in the old rifle, and can be worked by the thumb of the right hand. The breech-block, when opened, is held open by a catch which is liberated by the flange of the metallic cartridge as it enters the barrel and the block, then rises to its place and closes the breech automatically. The motions are fewer and the action simpler than in the Martini-Henry, and the hammer indicates to the most careless glance the half and full cock. The second contribution of the Remington Company is a breechloader on the piston system, with an auxiliary magazine so arranged that a reserve of seven cartridges may be kept in the magazine and the gun used as an ordinary breechloader until a critical moment, when by pushing aside the key of the magazine the reserve is brought into play, and the seven shots may be fired with aim in ten seconds. A gun of this nature has

long been a *desideratum* in the American service, and the advantage of this reserve magazine over the magazine system pure and simple, such as the Winchester and Swiss Vetterli guns, is clear. While deliberate long-range firing is going on, the gun is used as an ordinary breechloader and fed by hand; but when a charge is to be repelled or firing at close quarters from any reason, the magazine is thrown open by command by a touch of the thumb, and the seven shots are delivered with an effect which can easily be imagined.

"Owen Jones's improved revolver carries the construction of this useful weapon to a completeness which seems the *ne plus ultra*. The ingenuity expended on it is exhaustive. The pistol rejects exploded cartridges while it retains those which are not fired, refuses to revolve when empty, and releases the cylinder when required with a facility not hitherto attained. It is apparently able to do anything but load and fire itself.

"A characteristic Yankee notion is a book-holder for keeping books in their places on a shelf. Two plates of sheet iron soldered together in an inverted T form answer this purpose perfectly, and are brought together to suit the books. The weight of the books on the flat limb of the ⊥ keeps the keeper in place, and the books may be crowded together between a pair of them with considerable compactness.

"A locomotive of novel construction will receive the attention of railway men, and for sections where the quality of fuel is bad it will be a great boon, for it literally burns everything that is combustible—anthracite, coal-dust, wood, refuse of all coals. The improvement is effected by widening the fire-box, and modifying the grate so as to secure an even and thin bed of combustibles."

Epitome of News.

Her Majesty the Queen left Osborne on Friday, and went on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Roxburgh, and from thence (yesterday) to Balmoral.

The contract for the rebuilding of Eddystone Lighthouse has been concluded. The cost is not to exceed 67,000*l.*, and the work is to be completed in three years. When completed the new lighthouse will be the largest in the country.

The National Debt now stands at 77,781,596*l.* During the year 1877-8 the amount of debt created was 7,973,891*l.*, but 6,066,008*l.* was paid off. In the past twenty years a sum of 41,281,738*l.* has been added to the National Debt; but, on the other hand, there has been paid off 103,019,468*l.*

Sir Stafford Northcote is expected to visit Birmingham as the guest of the Conservative Association about the 15th of October next.

The Prince of Wales has given 100,000*l.* for the Whiteford Estate, near Callington. The mansion is to be renovated.

Mr. Justice Keogh has evidently lost his intellect. The *Evening Telegraph* of Dublin states he exhibited great violence on the Continent, and this continued last week, and he had to be put in restraint. It is stated the judge had been since the last assizes suffering from a malady which, it is believed, culminated in homicidal mania. On two or three occasions lately he exhibited symptoms which led those conversant with his health to anticipate that his services as a judge would soon be closed. While at Naas Assizes he showed signs of mental aberration, crying on the bench when there was nothing to account for his excitement. His friends have placed him under medical care and strict surveillance.

A fatal fire occurred at Birmingham yesterday, resulting in the deaths of four persons. The fire, which took place on the premises of Mr. Dennison, confectioner, is supposed to have been caused by the carelessness of a servant throwing aside a match. Of all in the house Mr. Dennison himself alone escaped.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, last week, the mean temperature of the air was 61·5 deg., and 0·7 deg. above the average. The mean was below the average on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, but showed an excess on each of the other days of the week.

A Conference on International Law is now sitting at Frankfort. Several important questions have been discussed. Yesterday it was resolved that a committee be appointed to report at the next annual Conference upon the question, By what right, and under what conditions, may an aggressive Power claim a war indemnity in the event of conquest? After this the president of the Conference, the Hon. D. D. Field, then addressed the meeting (the Bürgomeister having taken the chair.) He commenced by recommending that all future differences should be referred to arbitration, and alluded to the Geneva Arbitration and the Berlin Congress as instances of the practical application of the principle he advocated. He admitted that in some instances, such as, for instance, Spain claiming the Netherlands, it would be impossible to resort to arbitration. Mr. Stallmeyer said that in his opinion all disputes might be referred. He pointed out that one-third of the income of a people was applied either to pay for past wars or armaments preparatory to war. He attributed much of the poverty of our age to this lavish expenditure of treasure. A lively discussion followed, in which many of the members took part; finally, a resolution was adopted to the effect "that this Association avails itself of this opportunity to congratulate the nations of Europe on the successful issue of the Berlin Congress, and that this Congress and the Geneva arbitration pointed to the road for future settlements of international disputes."

The Khedive of Egypt has at last handed over everything to a commission, and this time the act seems to be an honest one. The *Daily News* of to-day says:—"There seems no longer any valid reason for doubting that, to quote the words telegraphed to us by our correspondent at Alexandria on Friday last, 'the financial cloud so long hanging over Egypt has been suddenly removed.' The minds of Egyptian bondholders have of late so often been tortured with false hopes that a little scepticism was pardonable when the good news was first made known. But at last, unless some new surprise supervenes in a land fertile of surprises, the cloud has really been removed, and removed in a way which gives the event an importance far beyond the circle of the holders of Egyptian stock."

It is announced from Vienna that on Monday the 20th Division of the Austrian army in Bosnia was attacked near Doboj by an insurgent force of infantry and artillery, but that the engagement was unimportant. According to intelligence received in Belgrade from Zvornik, General Szapary has withdrawn from Doboj to the left bank of the Bosna, after blowing up the bridges to protect his communications, and the Austrian army of Serajevo is seriously threatened on both flanks. Advices from Serajevo received in Pesth state that documents have been discovered proving that Hafiz Pasha not only aided in the organisation of the insurrection, but is one of its commanders.

A correspondent at Trebizond telegraphs that the dismantling of the Batoum forts has commenced. The irritation among the Lazes is so great that it is feared they will burn and pillage the town.

The War Office has forwarded to us the following telegram, dated Larnaca, Monday, which has been received by the Director-General Army Medical Department, from Sir A. D. Home, K.C.B., V.C.:—Health of troops generally much improved in camp and at Larnaca; 99 sick in 1,666 men. The 42nd, 980 at Kerynia, not included in statement; believed to have very few sick. No return received, but report says, barely any Royal Engineers at Nicosia. The most unhealthy part of the force, 26 sick in about 180 men, cases severe. Since landing the force has lost 8 men by death; sunstroke, 3; fever, 3; cancer, 1; dysentery, 1. Heat still great. [Of course this is only a partial statement.]

A telegram from Belgrade announces that the Servian Cabinet has tendered its resignation, which has been accepted by Prince Milan. M. Ristics has been entrusted with the formation of a new Ministry.

The shock of earthquake felt yesterday in Belgium and Rhenish Prussia extended also to the greatest part of Holland.

The editor of the *Vaterland*, a Clerical and Federalist organ at Vienna, has been condemned to six weeks' imprisonment and 150 florins fine for an article inciting to sedition.

The bill for repressing the machinations of Social Democracy in Germany was agreed to yesterday by the Federal Council in all essential points in the form proposed by the Judicial Committee. The amended draft of the Prussian Bill for preventing the spread of Socialism as drawn up after examination by the Judicial Committee of the Federal Council, in addition to several modifications of minor importance in the original text of the bill, provides that the police authorities of the different States, and not the central Federal authorities, as originally proposed, shall be competent to prohibit Socialistic associations. The committee suppress the Imperial Bureau, principally composed of judicial members, proposed by Prussia as the supreme tribunal of appeal in trials concerning Press offences and prohibited associations, and substitute for it the Federal Council, represented by a committee of seven of its members deputed to exercise its functions. The members of this committee would not be bound by instructions.

The Berlin *Post* publishes intelligence from St. Petersburg announcing that the Russian Government has decreed the dissolution of the Slavonic Charitable Committee at Moscow, which has for some time past been the head-quarters of the Panslavonic movement, and has been actively disseminating revolutionary doctrines. The Government has also ordered M. Aksakoff, the agitator, to be expelled from Moscow.

The Rev. Dr. George Washburne, President of the Robert College, Constantinople, writing to the New York *Independent* on "The Future of the Turkish Empire," refers to the prospects of Asiatic Turkey as follows:—"The great problem to be solved is in Asiatic Turkey, which must be understood to include Constantinople. A careful study of the great Anglo-Turkish Treaty and of the comments upon it at London and Constantinople will convince any one that neither party had any clear idea of its meaning beyond the fact that England was to acquire Cyprus, and was to defend the Sultan against further advance in Asia.

Some information about Serajevo is given by the *Deutsche Zeitung* of Vienna. Serajevo, it says, is the capital of both Bosnia and Herzegovina, and is the seat of the civil and military government of those provinces. It has nearly 50,000 inhabitants, the majority of whom are Mahomedans; there are about 5,000 Greek Catholics, 1,000 Roman Catholics, 3,500 Jews, 1,000 gipsies, and 3,000 foreign colonists of various religions. It is situated on three rivers, and its numerous bridges, islands, gardens, mosques, and minarets, give it a very picturesque appearance. Serajevo was founded in 1465 by the Bosnian nobles Sokolovic and Zlatarovic, who were the first to accept Mahomedanism. The palace (called Serai, whence the name of Serajevo) was built by the Vizier Usrenbeg. In 1480 Serajevo was captured and burnt by the army of Hungarian King Matthias, and in 1698 it was again captured by the Austrian troops under Prince Eugene of Savoy. From a commercial point of view Serajevo is the centre of the Bosnian trade; most of the goods which are destined for Bosnia from Roumelia, or from Central and Western Europe, come to Serajevo, and are thence despatched to all parts of the country.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* telegraphs:—"The negotiations between the Papal Envoy and Prince Bismarck at Kissengen have led to no positive result whatever; therefore the Ultramontane Centre remains in opposition in the Reichstag."

It is announced on official authority from Alexandria that the Khedive has accepted unconditionally all the conclusions of the report of the Commission of Inquiry, including the restitution to the State of all lands belonging to himself and family, and has made a formal declaration to that effect to Mr. Rivers Wilson. A Ministry with independent powers will immediately be formed under the presidency of Nubar Pasha, to carry out the reforms recommended by the Commission.

It is officially announced at Vienna that the Austrian losses in Bosnia and Herzegovina up to the 16th inst. were 161 killed, 676 wounded, and 139 missing—making a total of 976 men. Twenty-six guns, including six breechloading cannon, and 10,000 rifles, including 1,000 breechloaders, were captured by the Austrion troops at Serajevo. Several millions of piastres in caimés and only three-and-a-half Turkish pounds in gold were found in the Treasury. Upwards of 1,000 insurgents were captured in the houses of the town. Several who offered resistance were shot.

There are hopeful reports of the Emperor of Germany's health. The doctors are of opinion that by the beginning of October His Majesty, after attending the military manœuvres which are to take place at Cassel, will be able to resume his royal and Imperial functions.

The *National Zeitung* announces that the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany will visit the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Coburg during the month of September. Queen Victoria is expected at Coburg at the same time.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* mentions a rumour of the probable resignation of Marshal MacMahon in October.

A Constantinople telegram, dated Sunday, and received through Reuter's agency, says:—The reforms in Asia Minor recommended by England to the Porte have reference to the establishment of a gendarmerie, the taxes, the courts of justice, and the creation of a court of appeal. The Porte, however pleads the inadequacy of the means at its disposal, and, in order to enable it to carry out the proposed reforms, desires the aid of England to obtain a loan on the basis of the revenues of Cyprus.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Standard* is informed that a scheme for fixing the individual responsibility of the Ministers has once more been submitted to the Sultan, and that His Majesty is now considering it. It is hoped (the correspondent adds) that this most necessary measure will be carried out, as it is now impossible for any one minister to bear the enormous burden of public work which falls on the Grand Vizier.

The *Lombardia* states that the want of money which exists at the Vatican fills the Pope and cardinals with anxiety, and that it is proposed to address a circular to all the bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in order to obtain assistance. Some relief is hoped also from the expected pilgrimages from Spain and Germany.

The surrender of Batoum, according to a Reuter's telegram from Constantinople, has been postponed until the 12th of September. The Governor of Trebizond has, it is stated, gone to Batoum to calm the popular agitation at that place, and to make arrangements for the departure of those who wish to emigrate before the Russians occupy it. From another source we are told that nobody will accept the offer of expatriation, and that the Lazis are growing desperate.

The increasing difficulties of the Austrian army of occupation in Bosnia have naturally encouraged the Porte to maintain its attitude of resistance in the negotiations. It sees that the obstinacy and spread of the insurrectionary movement afford an opportunity for putting pressure upon the Austrian Government; and we hear, in consequence, that "Count Zichy has been informed by the Turkish Ministers that until a Convention is concluded with Austria respecting the Bosnian occupation the Government will be powerless to stem the insurrection, which is chiefly joined by such troops as are natives of the province." To this representation Count Zichy has, it is said, replied that "further bloodshed would lead Austria to keep Bosnia and Herzegovina by right of conquest." This rejoinder of the Austrian Ambassador is substantially a mere paraphrase of the language which is becoming more and more prevalent in the Vienna Press; and we probably have here the open avowal of the plea upon which Austria intends to justify her act of spoliation. The process has been a simple one.

The Congress of Berlin gave authority—so far as it lawfully might or could—to Austria to occupy and administer the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Upon this Austria, refusing the stipulations demanded by the Porte against the conversion of occupation into annexation, enters the provinces in question. She is resisted and blood is shed; and thereupon the Sovereign of this territory is warned that further resistance and more bloodshed will induce the occupying Power to retain the occupied country by "the right of conquest."

Maria Christina, Queen-Dowager of Spain, whose death was announced on Wednesday last, was a daughter of the late Francis I., King of the Two Sicilies. She was born in April, 1806, and was married to Ferdinand VII. of Spain on the 11th of December, 1829, becoming his fourth wife. Anxious to secure the throne for his own posterity, Ferdinand in 1830 restored the law by which, in default of male issue, the right of inheritance was given to females, and in October of the same year the Queen gave birth to a daughter—the present ex-Queen Isabella. In 1832 Ferdinand appointed the Queen Regent, and on his death in September, 1833, the widow became guardian of the infant children—Isabella and Maria Louisa (now Duchess of Montpensier). Within two months of her husband's death Queen Christina contracted a secret marriage with Fernando Munos, one of the royal bodyguard, who was made Duke of Riangeres, and who died five years ago. Meanwhile civil war had broken out, the adherents of Don Carlos, Ferdinand's brother, seeking to place him on the throne, and hostilities did not terminate till 1840, leaving Spain fearfully desolated and exhausted. A conspiracy which broke out in 1836, and which exposed Munos to great danger, led the Queen mother to concede a constitution to Spain. In 1840 a new popular commotion arose, and resigning her regency into the hands of her Prime Minister, Espartero, she took refuge in France. On the fall of Espartero in 1843, she returned to Madrid, and next year her marriage with Munos was publicly solemnised. She has had ten children by him. Her participation in Louis Philippe's schemes as to the marriage of her daughters, and her continual exercise of her influence against constitutional liberty, made her an object of great dislike to the Spanish Liberals, and a new revolution in 1854 compelled her again to flee into France, where she had prudently invested the most of her property. Since then she has occasionally visited Spain, but has resided principally at Rome, Bologna, Florence, Paris, and other cities in France and Italy.

ILLNESS AT CYPRUS.—The correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs from Larnaca under Thursday's date:—"The home authorities have again changed the arrangements for the return of the Indian troops. Half the Goorkas have gone already. The 25th Madras Infantry goes to-day. The embarkation of the remainder commences about the 20th, and by the 28th it is expected that the whole of the expeditionary force will be clear of Cyprus, except the Madras Sappers, for whom there is no transport. Sir Garnet has asked that they may be allowed to remain. The Indian troops have been exposed to much needless harassment through the vacillation of the home authorities. They disembarked at Larnaca, re-embarked, and were distributed round the island. Scarcely had they settled in camp when a third re-embarkation was ordered, and now there confronts them the prospect of the Red Sea in the hottest season, and the Indian Ocean in monsoon time. Sir Garnet Wolseley has insisted that the transports on the return voyage should be one-fourth less tightly packed than on the voyage from India to Malta, and this is achieved by including the Imperial troopships Tamar and Simoom in the transport fleet, by leaving out the Madras Sappers, and by leaving in Cyprus some of the horses and all the ponies of the Bombay Lancers. Notwithstanding these precautions, experienced men apprehend much suffering and sickness on the voyage, and regard as inevitable a severe outbreak of cholera among the troops when they march up country in September, weakened by long confinement on board ship. Fever continues to paralyse the efficiency of the white troops. The 42nd Regiment has 170 men on the sick list. The 101st has 130. Six officers in the battery of artillery, or one-third of its strength, are down. Of 136 sailors and marines who were sent inland to Nicosia eighty-four are fever-stricken. One officer and nineteen marines were landed at Baffo from the Pallas to occupy the place. They were there three weeks, and now, the whole party, without exception, is in hospital. About three weeks ago a detachment of Sappers went out into the interior on an exploring expedition. Nothing being heard of them for some time, patrols were sent in search. The detachment was found lying helpless in a farm-house. Every man was delirious with fever. In all, about 25 per cent. of the white troops are fever-stricken. About two-thirds of the medical force are down also. Only two surgeons were fit for duty in camp yesterday. Naturally, something like a panic exists, and many believe the site of the camp pestiferous. It is, however, no special spot, but the whole island at this season that is pestiferous. This is proved by impartial evidence. The fever is everywhere. It is not deadly; only some five fatal cases have occurred; but its victims never quite recover while they remain on the island, but are liable to periodical relapses with chronically diminished vigour. This is information furnished by scientific men, and confirmed by general testimony." These statements having been challenged, the correspondent telegraphed to the *Daily News*, stating that all the information was derived from the commanding and the medical officers.

Miscellaneous.

THE LEICESTER TOWN COUNCIL AND THE GOVERNMENT.—At the Leicester Town Council yesterday, Captain Richardson moved a resolution congratulating Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Salisbury, and the Government upon the result of the Berlin Conference. An amendment was afterwards moved by Alderman Grimsley and adopted, that the attitude taken by her Majesty's Government in reference to the Eastern Question tended more towards war than peace, the present results being brought about by questionable means, and consequently reflecting no honour upon those taking a leading part in the negotiations.

PROPORTIONATE REPRESENTATION.—A correspondent writes to a contemporary to remind Englishmen that Ireland, with a population of only about five and a half millions, has 103 members of Parliament, or about one for every 53,000 of its inhabitants; whereas London, with a population of now nearly 4,000,000, representing the wealth and intelligence of the nation, has only eighteen or twenty members for the City, boroughs, hamlets, and counties, or about one member for every 200,000 of its inhabitants; therefore it takes four Londoners to equal one Irish voter. The Londoners, to have simple equality with their Irish brethren, should claim sixty additional members for the House of Commons.

VEGETARIANISM.—The "Garden of Eden," a lodge of the "Order of Danielites," a Society pledged to total abstinence from flesh, alcohol, and tobacco, lately held a *conversazione* at the house of Lieut. Richardson, No. 40, Brunswick-square. The virtues of the regimen adopted by the brethren, on the score of economy and easy digestion, were enthusiastically dwelt upon; and in the course of the proceedings Lieut. Richardson said that some people seemed as though they had got throats made of cast steel, by the way in which they swallowed things into which they would hardly dare put their finger, and it must be remembered that the skin of the throat was much more delicate than that of the finger. He believed that it was in a great measure owing to the consumption of hot foods and liquids that the teeth were so liable to decay. His own diet cost him from 6d. to 8d. per day, and upon this he asserted he did not live sparingly, but obtained plenty of nourishment.

PARLIAMENT.—In the session of 1878 the House of Commons sat on 136 days, the House of Lords on little more than 100 days. The House of Commons sat for very nearly 1,100 hours, and even this number does not include the two hours from seven to nine o'clock during which that House, when it has a morning sitting, suspends business in fact, though without a formal adjournment. The House of Lords sat for less than a sixth of the above number of hours. The House of Commons sat beyond midnight eighty-five times, and on thirteen nights sat until later than three a.m., extending its sitting of the 2nd of August until past four o'clock of the next morning, its sitting of the 1st of April until past six a.m., and its sitting of the 13th of May until half-past nine on the next morning. The House of Commons divided 278 times; there was one tie, 40 against 40, and the Speaker had to vote.

WHY THE UPPER CLASSES WANTED WAR.—There is a limit to the toleration of nonsensical or outrageous speeches even at the dinners of agricultural societies, and Sir John Astley appears to have passed it. At the recent dinner of the Lincolnshire Society, he is reported to have expressed his regret that we were not going to have a "brush" with Russia, adding:—"One reason why he was anxious to have a go was that he had a boy who was just coming of age, and who wanted a commission in the army. If there had been a good war, and a number of soldiers had got killed off, they would be wanting men so badly that he would probably have got his commission *'without passing any examination.'*" The electors of North Lincolnshire must have felt ashamed of their representative when they read that speech. A gentleman who would have a lot of his fellow countrymen "killed off" in order to secure a place for his son is hardly one in whose charge it would be safe to leave any large share in the direction of the affairs of the country.—*Mark Lane Express.*

THE PUBLISHING TRADE.—On Friday a meeting was held of the creditors of Virtue and Co. (Limited), printers and publishers, City-road, when a statement of the firm's affairs was presented. According to this the liabilities are over 171,000*l*, and the assets are stated by the firm to be considerable. The *Times*, in its money article, says:—As these assets, however, consist to a great extent of magazine and book copyrights, old engraved plates, and such like, their market value may not prove so substantial as the balance-sheet makes out. The publishing firm of Daldy, Isbister, and Co., being but an offshoot of Virtue and Co, is involved in this stoppage, and it is said to involve also one or two other firms in, at all events, serious losses. For some time the business has, it would seem, been heavily backed up by one such firm. The meeting of creditors was adjourned. The bills of Messrs. Tinsley Brothers, publishers, Catherine-street, Strand, have also been returned.

ARSENICAL POISONING.—Neither in its application to paper hanging nor ball dresses, in hat linings and hose, or even in violet powders, would manufacturers seem to have exhausted the infinite variety of arsenic. A nice thing in gloves, which we first heard of from Germany, is coloured a fine marine blue. A Major Von B., who bought a pair, exhibited, after wearing them, severe symptoms of arsenical poisoning. He had them analysed, when a considerable quantity of arsenic showed signs of its presence. Later, several young ladies in Leeds have been affected in a similar way from the same cause. In one instance the symptoms, although local, were very severe. The criminal in such cases—for the man who makes and knowingly sells such deleterious goods is a criminal—is difficult to reach, and it is a real anomaly in jurisprudence that so many slight offences should be severely punished, while a man for a paltry profit may poison a whole neighbourhood with absolute impunity, and be paid by his victims for doing so.—*Iron.*

LAST MONTH'S SOLAR ECLIPSE.—The *Athenæum* says:—"More complete accounts of the American total solar eclipse of July 29 are arriving, and although it is too early to compare and discuss them all, it is clear that the observers were highly favoured in point of weather, and that they obtained some very interesting results. The present is a time of sun-spot minimum, which has, in fact, lasted somewhat longer than usual, the sun being still quite destitute of spots, or almost so, although a commencement of their increase is overdue. This deficiency of spots and, we may assume, of solar energy generally, was accompanied by a much smaller and less brilliant corona in the late eclipse than those seen in previous total eclipses. The spectroscopic and other observations of the corona, particularly of the continuous spectrum (which has been for some years recognised as inherent in constitution), appear to afford decisive evidence of the existence of solid matter, probably meteoric, surrounding the sun. The coronal streamers were well observed, particularly by Professors Newcomb and Cleveland Abbe; but difference of opinion still prevails respecting their significance. Mr. Edison, by the aid of a new instrument, called the tasimeter, obtained indications of the presence of heat waves in the radiation from the corona. The body seen near the sun's disc by Professor Watson there is now little doubt was really Vulcan, or, at any rate, some intra-mercurial planet. The instructions issued to the observers by the Naval Observatory at Washington contained a map of all stars on or near the sun down to the seventh magnitude, which secured Professor Watson from mistaking a known fixed star for an unknown planet. His observation has already been referred to in the *Athenæum*; but we had not at that time received a copy of the instructions and map. We now know that the map enabled him to recognise the star theta Cancri, and estimate the magnitude of the strange (in all probability planetary) body by comparing it with that star, which was very near it.

A DIARY OF THE CZAR.—Under the title of the "Diary of the Czar's Residence on the Danube in 1877," Count Sollohoub has just published at St. Petersburg the first important contribution to the literature of the late war. Although the journal is not the actual work of the Emperor Alexander himself, it faithfully records his feelings during the most eventful period of the Turkish campaign, and is written by one whose constant personal attendance upon His Majesty enabled him to maintain inspiration for many of its pages. The volume, which embraces the period between the 15th of July and the 16th of December, is divided into eight chapters, whose headings—Tsarevitza, Pavlo, Biela, Gorni Studen, Tchaoush-Makala, Radonitza, Gorni Studen again, and Poradim—sufficiently indicate the scope of the work. In the early part of the diary particular stress is laid upon an interview which General Tolstoi had with the Czar directly after the capture of Nikopol, in which the vanquisher of Hassan Pasha insisted vehemently on the necessity of immediately occuping Plevna. The presentiment on the mind of Tolstoi that this strategical point would become the thorn in the side of the army was so vivid that after leaving the Czar's pavilion he went about the camp repeating to all the friends he met the warning, "Prenez garde à Plevna." The counsel was, as is well known, disregarded by the self-opinionated subordinates of General Nekopoitchinsky, and the "mauvais quart d'heure" ensued, resulting, after the first battle of Plevna, in the Emperor passing twenty-eight days in a miserable, stifling tent, without a single night of unbroken slumber. The interest of Count Sollohoub's volume mainly rests with the personal narrative he gives of the Emperor's emotions during these eventful days, and one can well understand, after reading the chapters devoted to them, the aversion which the emancipator must have entertained to his empire becoming involved in a second and larger struggle. As a contribution to military history, the diary is of no particular value. Its importance arises from the light which the author sheds upon the inner life of the Emperor of Russia, and the moral effect which his presence had upon the army during the Plevna part of the Turkish war.—*Observer.*

Client: "Oh! by the way, what kind of furniture do you suggest as suitable for my house?" Architect: "Well, the character of the house being Queen Anne, I would suggest Queen Anne." Client: "Um—No! I think I prefer mahogany." (The direction of the conversation was changed).—*British Architect.*

Gleanings.

A MAN OF DECISION.—A correspondent of the *Natal Mercury* writes from Mount Frere:—"I have had some conversation with Makaula, chief of the Bacas, a fat, jolly-looking man, on the subject of the Griqua contest. Among the statements he made to me was this:—'Blyth told me to go and look for Smith Pommer, find him, and bring Smith Pommer to him. I went, I looked for Smith Pommer, I found him and killed him, and brought him to Kokstad, and I put him down at Blyth's feet, and said, "There's Smith Pommer."'"

BEDS AND PILLOWS.—The newspaper called *Iron*, referring to Mr. Mitchell Henry's efforts to obtain some modification of the new prison rules, says:—"Whatever apparent harshness there may be in the point upon which Mr. Henry laid so much stress—the bed of bare boards—close confinement is by far the greater evil. Waterton, the naturalist, who lived to a patriarchal age, slept to the last on a bed of bare boards with his window open winter and summer. A Russian peasant sleeps with his arms beneath his head; this arrangement is known in the Czar's dominions as the Russian pillow. With a sufficiently warm covering over him, a man may sleep on boards as soundly, perhaps more so, than on down; but sleep is difficult unless the head rests upon something softer than wood. Still, in such matters, habit counts for a great deal. The Irish prisoners, it seems, are allowed a pillow of wood—the sort of pillow the Celestials use; in England they supply a more luxurious article stuffed with cocoa fibre. The Scotch Highlanders sometimes bivouacked on the snow, wetting and wringing out their plaids before retiring to rest; and it is recorded that on one occasion when one of the party rolled a ball of snow and placed it under his head the chief kicked it away, upbraiding his retainer for indulging in such unmanly luxury."

BABY-MIXING EXTRAORDINARY.—The unjustifiable conduct of some young men who were present at a dancing party near Waco, in Texas, the other evening, has created much unpleasant feeling in the neighbourhood. It seems that most of the ladies who took part in the festivities brought babies with them, and the noisy perversity of the infants prevented their mothers from enjoying the dance. A number of young men, actuated apparently by kindly motives, gallantly volunteered to take charge of the little ones while the parents indulged in an old Virginia "breakdown." These mischievous young men, however, when left in charge of the babies, immediately set to work and changed the clothes of their innocent charges, giving the apparel of the one to the other. At the conclusion of the dance the mothers, anxious to return home, hurriedly snatched up each a baby in the dress of her own, and started off some to their homes ten or fifteen miles off, utterly unconscious of the trick that had been played upon them. At daybreak there was a general commotion in the district. Mothers discovered to their horror that a single night had changed in many instances even the sex of their babies, and then commenced "some of the tallest female pedestrianism on record." Living miles apart it took three or four days to unmix the babies, and fears are entertained that it will take as many months to restore the indignant mothers to their naturally sweet dispositions. In the meantime, by latest accounts, it is not safe for any of the baby-mixers to venture into the neighbourhood.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

"IN THE ORCHARD."—In these modern days men have lost the pleasures of the orchard; yet an old-fashioned orchard is the most delicious of places wherein to idle away the afternoon of a hazy autumn day, when the sun seems to shine with a soft slumberous warmth without glare, as if the rays came through an aerial spider's web spun across the sky, letting all the beauty but not the heat slip though its invisible meshes. There is a shadowy coolness in the recesses under the trees. On the damson trunks are yellowish crystalline knobs of gum which have exuded from the bark. Now and then a leaf rustles to the ground, and at longer intervals an apple falls with a decided thump. It is silent save for the gentle twittering of the swallows on the topmost branches—they are talking of their coming journey—and perhaps occasionally the distant echo of a shot where the lead has gone whistling among a covey. It is a place to dream in, bringing with you a chair to sit on—for it will be freer from insects than the garden seats—and a book. But away all thought of time: often in striving to get the most value from our time it slips from us as the reality did from the dog that greedily grasped at the shadow: simply dream of what you will, with apples and plums, nuts and filberts within reach. Dusky Blenheim oranges, with a gleam of gold under the rind; a warmer tint of yellow on the pippins. Here streaks of red, here a tawny hue. Yonder a load of great russets; near by heavy pears bending the strong branches; round black damsons; luscious egg-plums hanging their yellow ovals overhead; bullace, not yet ripe, but presently sweetly piquant. On the walnut trees branches of round green balls—note those that show a dark spot or streak, and gently tap them with the tip of the tall slender pole placed there for the purpose. Down they come glancing from bough to bough, and, striking the hard turf, the thick green rind splits asunder, and the walnut itself rebounds upwards. Those who buy walnuts have no idea of the fine taste of the fruit thus gathered direct from the tree, when the kernel, though so curiously convoluted, slips its pale yellow skin easily and is so wondrously white. Surely it is an error to banish the orchard and the fruit garden from the pleasure-grounds of modern houses, strictly relegating them to the rear as if something to be ashamed of.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ALLIOTT.—Aug. 23, the wife of the Rev. R. Alliott, of Bishop's Stortford, of a son.

OAKES.—Aug. 25, the wife of John Oakes, Holm Dene, Lightcliffe, near Halifax, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LEE—ARMITAGE.—Aug. 21, at the Bowdon Downs Congregational Church, by the Rev. E. Armitage, M.A. (brother of the bride), assisted by the Rev. A. Mackennal, B.A., Arthur Henry, son of Henry Lee, Esq., J.P., of Sedgley Park, to Caroline, daughter of Wm. Armitage, Esq., J.P., of Altrincham.

McTURK—GOURLAY.—Aug. 21, at Salem Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. G. Miall, assisted by the Rev. T. G. Horton, Alexander, youngest son of the late Alex. McTurk, Barlae, Galloway, to Agnes, eldest daughter of James Gourlay, of Bradford.

THE Medical profession are now ordering Cadbury's Cocoa Essence in thousands of cases, because it contains more nutritious and flesh-forming elements than any other beverage, and is preferable to the thick starchy Cocoa ordinarily sold. When you ask for Cadbury's Cocoa Essence be sure that you get it, as shopkeepers often push imitations for the sake of extra profit. Makers to the Queen. Paris depot: 90, Faubourg St. Honoré.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The changes of temperature and weather frequently upset persons who are most cautious of their health, and most particular in their diets. These corrective, purifying, and gentle aperient Pills are the best remedy for all defective actions of the digestive organs; they augment the appetite, strengthen the stomach, correct biliousness, and carry off all that is noxious from the system. Holloway's Pills are composed of rare balsams, unmixed with baser matter, and on that account are peculiarly well adapted for the young, delicate, and aged. As this peerless medicine has gained fame in the past, so will it preserve it in the future by its renovating and invigorating qualities, and its incapacity of doing harm.

CONVULSIONS IN TEETHING are prevented by the use of Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup. It contains no narcotic, and when applied to the gums gives speedy relief. Of all chemists, 2s. 9d. per bottle.

VIOLET INK.—A sixpenny bottle of Judson's Violet Dye will make a pint of beautiful ink in one minute by simply adding "hot water." Why not use this beautiful and economical preparation? In a pailful of water small woollen or silk articles can be dyed in ten minutes. Judson's Dyes, 24 colours, sixpence per bottle. Sold by chemists and stationers.

PERFECTION.—MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is offered to the public with full confidence in its merits. Testimonials of the most flattering character have been received from every part of the world. Over forty years the favourite and never-failing preparation to restore grey hair to its youthful colour and lustrous beauty, requiring only a few applications to secure new and luxuriant growth. The soft and silky texture of healthy hair follows its use. That most objectionable and destructive element to the hair called Dandruff is quickly and permanently removed. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.

RECKITT'S PARIS BLUE.—The marked superiority of this Laundry Blue over all others, and the quick appreciation of its merits by the public has been attended by the usual result—viz., a flood of imitations. The merit of the latter mainly consists in the ingenuity exerted, not simply in imitating the square shape, but making the general appearance of the wrappers resemble that of the genuine article. The manufacturers beg therefore to caution all buyers to see "Reckitt's Paris Blue" on each packet.

Advertisements.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.

MESSRS. COOKE BAINES & CO., Surveyors and Valuers, No. 28, Finsbury-place, E.C., having had many years' experience in the settlement of Compensation Claims, offer their Services where property is required to be taken compulsorily.

EAST KENT.—To be LET, on LEASE, for ten years, a desirable FAMILY RESIDENCE, situate within 25 acres of park-like grounds, with or without a farm, of 240 acres, consisting of arable, wood, and grass lands, highly farmed by the present owners for the last 80 years. The house, on a gravel soil, is dry, commodious, with good offices, stables, and outbuildings, with two acres of ornamental water, near a village, market town, and two railways.

A Congregational Dissenter preferred.—Apply to A. H Remort, Esq., 36, Aspland-grove, Amhurst-road, Hackney London, E.

A LADY is SEEKING an ENGAGEMENT as HOUSEKEEPER to a GENTLEMAN, Widower or otherwise, or COMPANION to an elderly LADY. Very satisfactory references.—Miss Jeffreys, Higher Croft, Lower Darwen, Lancashire.

AIREDALE COLLEGE, Bradford.—Wanted, FINANCIAL SECRETARY, Layman or Minister; a minister without pastorate would have his Sundays at his own disposal; state age, reference, and present occupation.—Address, Rev. S. Dyson, Idle, Leeds.

THE ASYLUM for FATHERLESS CHILDREN, REEDHAM, near CROYDON.

There are nearly 300 Children in the Institution.

FUNDS are greatly needed for the maintenance of so large a family.

Annual Subscriptions, 10s. 6d. Life Subscriptions, £5 5s. and upwards.

Bankers—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co.

T. W. AVELING, D.D.,
Honorary Secretary.

Office: 6, Finsbury Place South, E.C.

HEALTH WITHOUT MEDICINE, inconvenience, or expense, in DYSPEPSIA, Chronic Constipation, Diarrhœa, Nervous, Bilious, Pulmonary, and Liver Complaints, Debility, Asthma, Wasting in Old or Young, Nausea, and Vomiting, RESTORED by DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS FOOD:—

REVALENTA ARABICA

(which saves fifty times its cost in medicine), and cures chronic indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, diarrhœa, hæmorrhoids, liver complaints, flatulency, nervousness, biliousness, all kinds of fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, poverty and impurities of the blood, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, low spirits, spleen, acidity, waterbrash, palpitation, heartburn, headache, debility, dropsy, cramps, spasms, nausea, and vomiting after eating, even in pregnancy or at sea; sinking fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, exhaustion, epilepsy, diabetes, paralysis, wasting away, and the feverish and bitter taste on awaking, or caused by onions, garlic, and even the smell of tobacco or drink. Twenty-eight years' invariable success with adults and delicate infants. 80,000 cures of cases considered hopeless. It contains four times as much nourishment as meat. It is likewise the only recognised food to rear delicate infants successfully, and to overcome all infantine difficulties in teething, weaning, measles, fevers, restlessness, diarrhœa, eruptions. The 2s. tins are forwarded post free to all parts of the United Kingdom on receipt of 2s. 4d. in stamps.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Thirty years' well-deserved and world-wide reputation of Du Barry's Food has led a certain class of speculators to puff up all kinds of Farinaceous Foods. However, Mr. Pye Henry Chavasse, F.R.C.S., author of "Advice to a Mother," analysed 13 of these, and declared DU BARRY'S FOOD to be THE BEST. Likewise Dr. B. F. Routh, physician to the Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children, declares:—"Among the vegetable substances Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica is the best," and that "under its influence many children affected with atrophy and marked debility have completely recovered. They thrive admirably upon it, and sleep soundly all night."

DU BARRY'S FOOD.—"Twenty-five years' incredible miseries from chronic dyspepsia, nervousness, sleeplessness, low spirits, debility, and swellings all over to double my natural size—miseries I endured, and for which I tried the best advice in vain. Since 29th March last I have lived entirely upon DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD without taking any meat. It has done me a great deal of good, and I never felt so well in my life as I do now, all the swelling having left me; I have lost all nervousness, I sleep well, and feel happy. Indeed, my friends say I am like a new man—nothing like what I was before I took your food. Pray make any use you like of this letter, and accept my very best thanks.—I am, dear Sir, yours truly, CHARLES TUSON.—Monmouth, 30th August, 1876."

CURE No. 68,471 of GENERAL DEBILITY.—"I am happy to be able to assure you that these last two years, since I ate DU BARRY'S admirable REVALENTA ARABICA, I have not felt the weight of my 84 years. My legs have acquired strength and nimbleness, my sight has improved so much as to dispense with spectacles, my stomach reminds me of what I was at the age of 20—in short, I feel myself quite young and hearty. I preach, attend confessions, visit the sick, I make long journeys on foot, my head is clear, and my memory strengthened. In the interests of other sufferers, I authorise the publication of my experience of the benefits of your admirable food, and remain, Abbot PETER CASTELLI, Bachelor of Theology and Priest of Prunetto, near Mondovi."

DU BARRY'S FOOD. — CONSTIPATION, Asthma, &c.—Cure No. 49,832 of fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting by Du Barry's Food—MARIA JOLLY.

DU BARRY'S FOOD.—LIVER, NERVES.—Cure No. 48,614. Of the Marchioness de Brehan.—"In consequence of a Liver Complaint, I was wasting away for seven years, and so debilitated and nervous that I was unable to read, write, or, in fact, attend to anything; with a nervous palpitation all over, bad digestion, constant sleeplessness, and the most intolerable nervous agitation, which prevented even my sitting down for hours together. I felt dreadfully low-spirited, and all intercourse with the world had become painful to me. Many medical men, English as well as French, had prescribed for me in vain. In perfect despair I took DU BARRY'S FOOD, and lived on this delicious food for three months. The good God be praised it has completely restored me; I am myself again, and able to make and receive visits and resume my social position.—Marchioness DE BREHAN, Naples, April 17, 1859."

DU BARRY'S FOOD. — CONSUMPTION, Diarrhœa, Cramp, Kidney, and Bladder Disorders.—Dr. Wurzer's Testimonial.—"Bonn, July 19, 1852.—Du Barry's Food is one of the most excellent, nourishing, and restorative absorbents, and supersedes, in many cases, all kinds of medicines. It is particularly effective in indigestion (dyspepsia), a confined habit of body, as also in diarrhœa, bowel complaints, and stone or gravel; inflammatory irritation, and cramp of the urethra, the kidneys and bladder, and hæmorrhoids.—Dr. RUD WURZER, Professor of Medicine and Practical M.D."

CURE of DEBILITY, BAD DIGESTION, and IRRITABILITY.—"DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA has produced an extraordinary effect on me. Heaven be blessed, it has cured me of nightly sweatings, terrible irritation of the stomach, and bad digestion, which had lasted eighteen years. I have never felt so comfortable as I do now.—J. COMPARET, Parish Priest, St. Romaine-des-Isles."

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD (suitably packed for all climates) sells: In tins, ½lb., at 2s.; of 1lb., 3s. 6d.; 2lb., 6s.; 5lb., 14s. 12lb., 32s.; 24lb., 60s.

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA CHOCOLATE.—Powder in tin canisters for 12 cups at 2s.; 24 cups, 3s. 6d.; 48 cups, 6s.; 288 cups, 34s.; 576 cups, 64s.

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA BISCUITS.—They soothe the most irritable stomach and nerves, in nausea and sickness, even in pregnancy or at sea, heartburn, and the feverish, acid, or bitter taste on waking up, or caused by onions, garlic, and even the smell left by tobacco or drinking. They improve the appetite, assist digestion, secure sound, refreshing sleep, and are more highly nourishing and sustaining than even meat.—1lb., 3s. 6d.; 2lb., 6s.; 5lb., 14s.; 12lb., 32s.; 24lb., 60s.

DEPOTS: DU BARRY and Co., Limited, No. 77, Regent-street, London, W.; same house, 26, Place Vendome, Paris; 16, Rue Montague de la Cour, Brussels; 2, Via Tomaso Grossi, Milan; 1, Calle de Valverde, Madrid; 25, Louisen Strasse, Berlin, W.; 8, Wallfisch Gasse, Vienna; and at the Grocers and Chemists in every town.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two Scholarships, each of the value of £130, and one of £50, will be offered for open competition on September 25th. One of those of £130 is limited to candidates under 25 years of age, the other to candidates under 20 years of age.

Subjects—Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, Physics.

The subjects (from which candidates may select) for the Scholarship of £50 are Latin, Mathematics, and any two of the following languages—Greek, French, German.

The successful candidates will in each case be required to enter at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

For particulars and former papers, application may be made, personally or by letter, to the Warden of the College, at his house, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

NAUTICAL EDUCATION.—The THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE, H.M.S. WORCESTER, off Greenhithe, Kent, managed by a Committee of London Shipowners, Merchants, and Captains.

GENTLEMEN'S SONS intended for the sea admitted from Eleven to Sixteen years of age.

The NEXT TERM Commences SEPTEMBER 19th.

Prospectus on application to W. M. Bullivant, Hon. Sec. 72, Mark-lane, London, E.C.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BOYS, Heathfield-road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

Miss TOLLER will RECEIVE her PUPILS on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER the 10th.

MISS PENN and FRAULEIN ESSER will, D.V., REMOVE their SCHOOL, after the Summer holidays, to GROVE HOUSE, UPPER CLAPTON. A detached Residence, standing in its own Grounds.

VACANCIES for BOARDERS. Morning Pupils received.—For particulars, apply by letter to 16, Champion Place, Upper Clapton, London, N.E.

CASTLE HALL SCHOOL, NORTHAMPTON.

Conducted by Mrs. MARTIN and her Daughters.

Assisted by Masters, and Qualified English and Foreign Governesses.

Pupils prepared annually for the Cambridge Local and other Examinations.

OXFORD COUNTY MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOL

(HOWARD HOUSE SCHOOL, THAME).

The success of this School for thirty-eight years arises from the fact that great attention is paid to subjects required in commercial life. Boys have excelled in good writing, arithmetic, French, book-keeping, and mercantile correspondence. Pupils from this School have passed the Pharmaceutical Society's Examinations and the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations in Honours. References to parents in all parts of England. Inclusive terms twenty-two or twenty-four guineas.

All the Candidates sent up from this School passed the Cambridge Local Examinations in 1876 and in 1877.

For views and prospectus apply to the Principals, Messrs. J. and J. W. Marsh.

GROVE HOUSE, BRAINTREE, ESSEX.

Forty miles from London.

School for the daughters of gentlemen. House large, airy, and healthily situated. Special attention given to languages. Great success in preparing pupils for College of Preceptors' Examinations, several having lately passed First Class, First Division, with special certificates, and one with honours.

Terms from Thirty to Forty Guineas. Applications to be addressed to the Misses Ashley, as above.

HIGHBURY HOUSE, ST. LEONARDS-ON-THE-SEA.—BOYS PREPARED for Commerce, Public Schools, or the Universities. Upper, Middle, and Preparatory Departments. Seven resident masters. The junior division taught by ladies. Delicate boys requiring a mild climate receive every kindness and constant care.—For prospectus, apply to Mrs. DUFF, the Lady Principal. The AUTUMN TERM commences SEPT. 21.

YOUNG LADIES wishing to ATTEND LECTURES at Cambridge are RECEIVED into the house of a resident married University man, himself engaged in tuition. References given and required.—Address, K.K., Union Society, Cambridge.

ILKLEY HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal—Rev. W. MERCER, B.A., Cantab.
(Author of "Why the Cross of Christ?")
Assisted by an efficient Staff of Masters.
A Resident Foreign Master.

Parents having boys who need special care, and who would be likely to receive benefit from the thoroughly bracing atmosphere of this pretty little inland watering-place, would do well to send for prospectus. Terms moderate.

UNIVERSITY HALL, GORDON SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

STUDENTS of University College RESIDE in the Hall under Collegiate discipline.

Particulars as to rent of rooms, Scholarships, &c., may be obtained on application to the Principal or the Secretary, at the Hall.

EDUCATION.

ACKENDER HOUSE, ALTON, HANTS. A thoroughly efficient School, situated in one of the healthiest districts of England. References.

C. STEWART. LL.D., Principal.

THE OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, THAME, OXON.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Conducted by Mrs. P. H. PEARCE
(Eldest daughter of Mr. J. Marsh, of Howard House School).

Mrs. Pearce has removed to the above spacious house, which is well adapted for school purposes, containing lofty school rooms, and standing in its own grounds, which consist of large playground, garden, and croquet lawns.

In this School the course of instruction is on the most approved system of modern education, combined with the domestic comforts of a private family. Pupils from this School have successfully passed the Cambridge Local Examinations in honours.

References permitted to parents of present and former pupils. Terms 20 and 22 guineas per annum.

INDEPENDENT COLLEGE, TAUNTON.

Principal—Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, M.A. (Lond. U.)
Second Master—T. POWELL, Esq., M.A. (Oxon.)
And Seven Assistant Masters.

Pupils prepared for the Cambridge Local and London University Examinations, and also for Commercial life. Three Pupils passed the last Matriculation Examination, and one the last B.A. Examination of London University—all in the first division. The excellence of the Dietary and of the Sanitary arrangements is attested by the good health which has prevailed. The playground, in the midst of an Estate of 27 Acres, is supplied with Gymnastic Apparatus and spacious Swimming Bath. Separate study rooms are provided for pupils preparing for examinations. Exhibitions vary from £15 to £40 per annum.

JUNIOR SCHOOL.

A PREPARATORY SCHOOL has been OPENED, in a separate building and with separate playground, under the care of Mrs. MILNE. Periodical examinations are conducted by the Principal of the College.

Terms from 26 Guineas per annum.

The College REOPENS AUGUST 9th.

For Prospectuses or further particulars apply to the PRINCIPAL, as above, to Mrs. MILNE, or to the Secretary, Mr. ALBERT GOODMAN, Taunton.

TETTENHALL COLLEGE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

HEAD MASTER—

ALEXANDER WAUGH YOUNG, Esq., M.A. (London), Gold Medallist in Classics, late Andrew's Scholar and First Priseman in Higher Senior Mathematics of University College, London, Fellow of University College, London.

SECOND MASTER—

JAMES SHAW, Esq., B.A. (London), First in the First Class at both First and Second B.A. Examinations.

ASSISTED BY NINE OTHER MASTERS.

There are five Scholarships connected with the College.

Senior Tettenhall Scholarship	£31	10	0
Junior Tettenhall Scholarship	26	5	0
Directors' Scholarship	26	5	0
The Shaw Scholarship	30	0	0
The Mander Scholarship	30	0	0

There is a large swimming-bath on the College premises for use throughout the year, being warmed in cold weather. There is a well-equipped gymnasium, and there are three good fields for cricket and football.

Boys are prepared for the Universities, the Professions, and for Commerce.

For particulars as to Scholarships, &c., apply to the Head Master at the College, or to the Secretary and Preacher, the Rev. Philip P. Rowe, M.A., Tettenhall, near Wolverhampton

SUMMER TERM, from MAY 1st to JULY 31st.

THE NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL,

SILCOATES HOUSE, NEAR WAKEFIELD.

ESTABLISHED 1831.

For the sons of Ministers and Missionaries; the sons of Laymen have been admitted since 1856.

Principal—Rev. W. FIELD, M.A. (London) in Classics and Philosophy, Williams Divinity Scholar, assisted by competent Masters.

JOHN CROSSLEY, Esq., Halifax, Chairman
W. H. LEE, Esq., J.P., Wakefield, Treasurer.
J. R. WOLSTENHOLME, M.A., Wakefield, Hon. Sec.
Rev. JAMES RAE, B.A., Batley, Hon. Finance Sec.

"The School itself is an excellently-contrived building, where . . . . nothing has been spared to provide fine, lofty, and well-furnished classrooms. I examined the dormitories, lavatories, &c., and found them superior to most that I have inspected. The situation cannot well be surpassed for healthiness."—Extract from the Cambridge Examiner's Report, Midsummer, 1874.

The Committee have since provided a Chemical Laboratory, Gymnastic Apparatus, and detached Infirmary. The Playground has been enlarged, and a new Lavatory provided.

The course of instruction includes all branches of a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, so as to fit the Pupils for any department of business, or for entrance at the Universities.

Applications for admission to be sent to the Principal.

Ministers' sons are received on reduced terms, which may be ascertained on application to the Secretary.

For Prospectuses, with a view of the School Premises, Terms, and further information, apply to the Principal or Secretary.

STROUD LADIES' COLLEGE, BEECHES GREEN, STROUD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Principals—The Misses HOWARD.

ST. LEONARDS, HASTINGS.

TUDOR HOUSE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, 50, WARRIOR SQUARE.

Select Board and residence in a Minister's house. Home comforts.

For terms, address Mrs. J. R. Jenkins.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE SCHOOL, 120, HAGLEY ROAD, EDGBASTON, near BIRMINGHAM.

Principal—FREDERIC EWEN,

Aided by an Efficient Staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.

The AUTUMN TERM will Commence on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH.

MARGATE.

SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES.

Thorough Education, Cheerful, Healthful Home, Good Table, Motherly Care.

Every attention to ladylike training. Terms moderate.

Address Mrs. Wall, Benyon House, St. Peter's-road, Margate.

STAMFORD TERRACE ACADEMY, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

Established 1829, by the late Mr. Sunderland.

Prospectuses, &c., will be forwarded on application to DANIEL F. HOWORTH, Principal.

MILL HILL SCHOOL, MIDDLESEX.

HEAD MASTER—

RICHARD F. WEYMOUTH, Esq., D. Lit. and M.A., Fellow of Univ. Coll., Lond.; Member of the Council of the Philological Society, &c., &c.

VICE-MASTER—

Rev. ROBERT HARLEY, F.R.S., F.R.A.S., Corresponding Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, Member of the London Mathematical Society, formerly Professor of Mathematics and Logic in Airedale College, Bradford, &c.

ASSISTANT MASTERS—

JAMES A. H. MURRAY Esq., LL.D. (Edin.), B.A., F.E.I.S., Member of the Council of the Philological Society, one of the Editors of the Publications of the Early English Text Society, Assistant Examiner in English in the University of London, &c., &c.

JOHN M. LIGHTWOOD, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; also B.A.; First Class in Mathematics at the University of London.

T. T. JEFFERY, Esq., B.A., late Scholar and Priseman of Peterhouse, Cambridge; 9th Classic in 1877.

ALFRED ERLEBACH, Esq., B.A. Lond.

G. EMERY, Esq., B.A. Lond.

ARTHUR ERLEBACH, Esq., B.A. Lond.

LADY RESIDENT—Miss COOKE.

MICHAELMAS TERM commences THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1878.

For Prospectuses and further information apply to the Head Master, at the School, or to the Secretary, the Rev. R. H. MARTEN, B.A., Lee, S.E.

MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOL, BROMLEY COMMON, KENT, situate Twelve miles from London. Pupils are carefully prepared for the various examinations by resident graduates. Several have passed College of Preceptors, and the South Kensington Science and Art. There are a few VACANCIES. Diet unlimited Terms strictly inclusive, 28 to 30 guineas.—For testimonials, prospectuses, and views, address Dr. Gayfer.

IRON CHURCHES, IRON CHAPELS, IRON SCHOOLROOMS.

MR. JAMES BROAD, of 279, Upper-street, Islington, London, begs to inform Ministers and others that he still continues to erect Iron Churches and Chapels, Mission Halls, Lecture Halls, Schoolrooms, &c., at lowest possible cost. Ventilated on a very much improved principle. Ministers and committees waited upon. T. B. has had 25 years' practical experience.

BENNETTS AND BENNETTS'

HIGH-CLASS

PIANOS, HARMONIUMS, & ORGANS

Are supplied at Special Prices for Cash (saving from 25 to 50 per cent.).

Tone, Touch, and Style—Beautiful.

Mechanism, Improvements, and Construction—Perfect.

Opinions of Press, Testimonials, and Illustrated Catalogues gratis and post free.

86, GLOUCESTER ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON, S.W.

THE GOVERNMENTS STOCK INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited).

Established 1872.

Paid-up Capital ..... £500,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

5 per Cent. for ONE Year and upwards.
Less than One Year according to Bank rates.

Deposit Notes issued under the Seal of the Company, with cheques or coupons attached to the half-yearly interest.

SECURITY TO DEPOSITORS.—The Securities in which their moneys are invested and the additional guarantee of the Paid-up Capital.

Prospectuses and full information obtainable at the Office, 52, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

A. W. RAY, Manager.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—CYPRUS, its history and characteristics, by Mr. W. H. GOLDING. This Lecture and the Dissolving Views with which it is illustrated have been prepared from the most reliable sources especially for the Polytechnic.—THE MICROPHONE and TELEPHONE, with many interesting experiments in Electrical and Acoustical Science, by Mr. J. L. KING.—THE GIANT PLATE MACHINE, DUBOSCQ'S CHROMATIC FOUNTAIN, TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION with the DIVER, &c., THE PARIS EXHIBITION, by Mr. J. L. KING.—THE KAFFIR WAR, by Mr. W. R. MAY.—Prof. PEPPER'S interesting and instructive Sanitary Lectures, entitled PURE AIR, PURE FOOD, and PURE WATER.—Prof. GARRISON on the EVOLUTION of SPECIES.—Concluding daily at Four and Nine with a MUSICAL JUMBLE and THE BABES IN THE WOOD, by Mr. SEYMOUR SMITH.—Admission to the whole, 1s. Open at Twelve and Seven. Carriages at Five and Ten.

THE BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY'S ANNUAL RECEIPTS EXCEED FOUR MILLIONS.

HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH,

With Immediate Possession and no Rent to pay.—Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY, 29 and 30, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

HOW to PURCHASE a PLOT of LAND for FIVE SHILLINGS per MONTH,

With Immediate Possession, either for Building or Gardening purposes.—Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, 29 and 30 Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

HOW TO INVEST YOUR MONEY WITH SAFETY.

Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK BANK, 29 and 30, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane. Deposits received at varying rates of interest for stated periods, or repayable on demand.

Current Accounts opened with persons properly introduced, and Interest allowed on the minimum monthly balances. English and Foreign Stocks and Shares purchased and sold, and Advances made thereon.

Office hours, from 10 to 4; except on Saturdays, when the Bank closes at 2 o'clock. On Mondays the Bank is open until 9 o'clock in the Evening.

A Pamphlet, with full particulars, may be had on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

MR. G. H. JONES,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

WILL be glad to forward a Pamphlet, gratis and post free, which explains the most unique system of the adaptation of artificial and extraction of natural teeth without pain, from his only London address—

57, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,

Opposite the British Museum.

NOTE.—Improved PRIZE MEDAL TEETH (London and Paris) are adapted in the most difficult and delicate cases, on a perfectly painless system of self-adhesion, extraction of loose teeth or stumps being unnecessary; and, by recent scientific discoveries and improvements in mechanical dentistry, detection is rendered utterly impossible, both by the close adjustment of artificial teeth to the gums and their life-like appearance. By this patented invention complete mastication, extreme lightness, combined with strength and durability, are insured, useless bulk being obviated; articulation is rendered clear and distinct. In the administration of nitrous oxide gas, Mr. G. H. Jones has introduced an entirely new process.

TESTIMONIAL.

My Dear Sir,—Allow me to express my sincere thanks for the skill and attention displayed in the construction of my Artificial Teeth, which renders my mastication and articulation excellent. I am glad to hear that you have obtained Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, to protect what I consider the perfection of Painless Dentistry. In recognition of your valuable services you are at liberty to use my name.

S. G. HUTCHINS.

By appointment Surgeon-Dentist to the Queen.

To G. H. Jones, Esq.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

The Cream of Old Irish Whiskies.

Pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and most wholesome. Universally recommended by the Medical Profession. Dr. HASSALL says—"The Whisky is soft, mellow, and pure, well matured, and of very excellent quality."

20, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, W.

BORWICK'S FOUR GOLD MEDAL BAKING POWDER makes Bread, Pastry, &c., light, sweet, and digestible. Sold everywhere in 1d., 2d., 4d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. packages, of which 600,000 are sold weekly.

COAL.—COCKERELL'S COALS.—Best Wallsend, 24s. cash; Wallsend—Class B, 22s. cash; Best Inland, 22s. cash; Inland, Class B, 20s. cash; Nuts, 18s.; Best Coke, 14s. Cash on delivery.

Central Office: 13, Cornhill.

COALS.—LEA and CO.'S BEST WALLSEND. —Hetton or Lambton, 24s.; Wallsend Seconds, 23s.; best Wigan, 22s.; best Silkstone, 22s.; best Stafford, 21s.; new Silkstone, 21s.; Derby Bright, 19s.; Barnsley, 19s.; Kitchen, 18s.; Hartley, 18s.; Cobbles, 17s.; Nuts, 17s.; Steam, 19s.; Coke, 15s. per 12 sacks. Cash. Screened. Depôts, Highbury, N.; Highgate, N.; Kingsland, E.; Great Northern Railway, King's-cross and Holloway, N.; South Tottenham, N.; 4 and 5, Wharves, Regent's Park-basin, N.W.; and 1, Wharf, Warwick-road, Kensington, W.

LEA AND PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

In consequence of Spurious Imitations of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA & PERRINS have adopted

A NEW LABEL,

bearing their Signature—

Lea & Perrins

which signature is placed on every bottle of

Worcestershire Sauce,

and without which none is genuine.

*** *Sold wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London; and Export Oilmen generally. Retail, by dealers in Sauces throughout the World.*

WILLS' In consequence of the disturbed state of the retail Tobacco trade, through the recent advance in the duty, W. D. and H. O. WILLS have introduced "Honey Cut," a Shag Tobacco

"HONEY CUT."

in ounce packets at fourpence, and half ounce packets at twopence, which they recommend as the best possible value at the price.

May be had of all the principal Tobacconists.

Goddard's Plate Powder

FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY this powder has sustained an unrivalled reputation throughout the United Kingdom and Colonies as the BEST and SAFEST article for Cleaning Plate.

Sold in boxes, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, by Chemists, Ironmongers, &c. Manufactured by

J. GODDARD, Station Street, Leicester.

PARIS EXHIBITION.

Special arrangements for Visitors to the Exhibition have been made by the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,

FOR PROVIDING AGAINST

ACCIDENT BY RAILWAY OR STEAMBOAT

During the Journey to PARIS and Back.

A Premium of **One Shilling** Insures £1000 if Killed, or £6 per week if laid up by Injury during the Double Journey.

POLICIES AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS may also be effected for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE MONTHS, on moderate terms.

Apply at the Booking Offices of the Southern Railways, or at the

Head Office: 64, CORNHILL, LONDON.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, *Secretary.*

DENOMINATION EXTENSION.

DESIGNS for CHAPELS and SCHOOLS, ARTISTIC and ECONOMICAL. Perfect in ACOUSTICS, WARMING, and VENTILATION.

WILLIAM PEACHEY, Architect, 36, Coney-street, York

THE GEM PORTABLE COOKING STOVE requires no Brickwork, and is a Cure for Smoky Chimneys. For Warmth, Comfort, and Economy it has no equal. A Lady writes: "It is the most wonderful little stove ever invented; one scuttle of coal lasts three days!" Price, 24 inches, with oven, 45s.; 30 inches, with oven and boiler, 65s. These and other sizes constantly in stock.—BROWN and GREEN (Limited), Manufacturers, 72, Bishopsgate-street Within, and Luton, Bedfordshire.

GENTLEMEN desirous of having their Linens dressed to perfection should supply their Laundresses with the

"GLENFIELD STARCH,"

Which imparts a brilliancy and elasticity gratifying to the wearer.

RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

HOPGOOD & CO.'S NUTRITIVE and SEDATIVE HAIR CREAM has the Testimony of EMINENT PHYSICIANS to its "surprising" and "unfailing success." Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Also Sedative and Cold Cream, 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d.

Pamphlet, post free for 3d. in stamps.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES of PARALYSIS, THREATENED PARALYSIS, RHEUMATISM, INDIGESTION, and various other Complaints, by means of "HALSE'S GALVANIC APPARATUS."

From Mr. Halse, 40, Addison-road, Kensington.

SAMUEL BROTHERS

SUMMER CLOTHING

FOR GENTLEMEN, YOUTHS, & BOYS.

65 AND 67, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

Messrs. SAMUEL BROTHERS, having completed in all the Departments of their Establishment the necessary arrangements for the SUMMER SEASON, beg respectfully to announce that the NEW GOODS are now ready for inspection.

SUMMER SUITS.

BUSINESS, MORNING, AND TRAVELLING.

CLASS A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
36s.	42s.	50s	59s.	75s.	81s.	94s.	102s.	116s

VISITING, FROCK, AND CLERICAL.

—	—	—	68s.	83s.	91s.	104s.	112s.	130s

EVENING DRESS.

—	—	—	64s.	78s.	86s.	99s.	107s.	121s

SUMMER COATS.

BUSINESS, MORNING, AND TRAVELLING.

17s 6d	21s.	28s.	33s.	42s.	45s.	55s.	60s.	70s

VISITING, FROCK, AND CLERICAL.

—	—	—	42s.	50s.	55s.	65s.	70s.	84s

EVENING DRESS.

—	—	—	38s.	45s.	50s	60s.	65s.	75s.

SUMMER OVERCOATS.

DRIVING, WALKING, AND CLERICAL.

21s.	28s.	33s.	42s.	50s.	55s.	65s.	70s.	84s

SUMMER.

21s.	28s.	33s.	42s.	50s.	55s.	—	—	—

"ULSTER" AND TRAVELLING.

30s.	42s.	50s.	60s.	70s.	75s.	84s.	—	—

SUMMER TROUSERS.

Tweeds, Doeskins, and every New Texture.

12s. 6d	13s.	14s.	17s. 6d.	22s.	24s.	26s.	28s.	30s.

WAISTCOATS.

Thibet, Drills, Tweeds, Superfines, &c.

7s.	8s.	8s.	8s 6d	11s.	12s.	13s.	14s.	15s.

BOYS' SUITS.

The "WEAR-RESISTING" FABRICS.

16s.	20s.	24s.	28s.	31s.	36s.	40s.	—	—

Prices of Boys' Suits vary according to height.

The "WEAR-RESISTING" FABRICS (REGD.)

Are remarkable for their extremely durable qualities, resisting the hard wear of Youths and Boys to an extent ultimately resolving itself into an important economy in domestic expenditure. These Fabrics are equally serviceable for GENTLEMEN'S MORNING or TRAVELLING SUITS. Patterns Post Free.

SAMUEL BROTHERS,

SYDENHAM HOUSE, 65 AND 67, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

DR. NICHOLS'

FOOD of HEALTH.

8d. per pound.

One meal a day would give Health to Thousands who are now suffering from Indigestion, Constipation, and their attendant Maladies.

Sold by Chemists and Grocers.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

The Medical Profession for over Forty Years have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for

ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION,

and as the safest Aperient for Delicate Constitutions, Ladies Children, and Infants.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

HOOPING COUGH.

ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION.—The celebrated Effectual Cure without internal Medicine. Sole Wholesale Agents, Edwards and Son, 157, Queen Victoria-street (late of 38, Old Change), London. Sold retail by most Chemists. Price 4s. per bottle.

THE MIRACULOUS CURE for CORNS (BRODIE'S REMEDY) gives immediate relief from pain, and speedily cures the most obstinate corns. All sufferers should try it. Sold by all chemists, or sent direct for 15 stamps.—LAWRENCE and Co., 485, Oxford-street, London.

DR. ROOKE'S ORIENTAL PILLS AND SOLAR ELIXIR.

These well-known family medicines have had a continually-increasing sale throughout the United Kingdom and the British Colonies since their first introduction in 1836, and are especially noted for their strengthening and restorative properties. Hence their invariable success in the relief and cure of Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Asthma and Bronchitis, Pulmonary Consumption, Rheumatism, Gout, Scrofula, General Debility, and all Diseases of the Nervous System, whether arising from sedentary mode of life, unhealthy occupation, insalubrious climate, or other cause whatsoever.

The Oriental Pills are sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 4s. 6d. each. The Solar Elixir in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each. Both to be obtained of all Chemists

"DR. ROOKE'S ANTI-LANCET.

All who wish to preserve health and thus prolong life should read Dr. Rooke's "Anti-Lancet," or "Handy Guide to Domestic Medicine," which can be had gratis from any chemist, or post free from Dr. Rooke, Scarborough. Concerning this book, the late eminent author Sheridan Knowles observed:—"It will be an incalculable boon to every person who can read and think."

CROSBY'S BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR.

Opiates, Narcotics, and Squills are too often invoked to give relief in Coughs, Colds, and all Pulmonary Diseases, Instead of such fallacious remedies, which yield momentary relief at the expense of enfeebling the digestive organs, and thus increasing that debility which lies at the root of the malady, modern science points to CROSBY'S BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR as the true remedy.

DR. ROOKE'S TESTIMONIAL.

Dr. Rooke, Scarborough, author of the "Anti-Lancet," says:—"I have repeatedly observed how very rapidly and invariably it subdued Cough, Pain, and Irritation of the Chest in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, and I can, with the greatest confidence, recommend it as a most valuable adjunct to an otherwise strengthening treatment for this disease."

This medicine, which is free from opium and squills, not only allays the local irritation, but improves digestion and strengthens the constitution. Hence it is used with the most signal success in Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Coughs, Influenza, Night Sweats of Consumption, Quinsy, and all affections of the throat and chest.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, by all respectable chemists, and wholesale by Jas. M. Crosby Chemist, Scarborough.

*** Invalids should read Crosby's Prize Treatise on "Diseases of the Lungs and Air Vessels," a copy of which can be had gratis of all Chemists.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

See Deuteronomy, chap. xii. verse 23.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Blotches, Ulcerated Sore Legs, Old Sores, Glandular Swellings, Cancerous Ulcers, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald Heads, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humours and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally carried out of the system in a short time by the use of this world-famed Medicine.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

IMPORTANT ADVICE TO ALL.—Cleanse the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is sold in Bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases,—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the United Kingdom and the world, or sent to any address on receipt of 30 or 132 stamps by the Proprietor,

F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Apothecaries' Hall, Lincoln.

Wholesale: All Patent Medicine Houses.

LONDON DEPOT: 150, OXFORD STREET.

J. & P. COATS SEWING COTTON.

Received THE ONLY AWARD AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876,
For superior strength and excellent quality.

BEST SOFT 6-CORD SEWING COTTON,
IN BLACK AND WHITE AND ALL COLOURS. SUITABLE FOR ANY SEWING MACHINE.

EXTRA GLACÉ COTTON.

CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON.
In SKEINS or on REELS.
Unsurpassed in Quality.

To be had of all Wholesale and Retail Drapers and Merchants throughout the World.

LARGEST SALE IN LONDON.

WAUKENPHAST.

FIVE MILES AN HOUR EASY.
(REGISTERED TRADE MARK.)

BOOTS FOR GENTLEMEN, and CHEAPEST HOUSE for Boys' Boots.

Choose your size, and your number will be registered for future orders.

59, 60, 61, HAYMARKET, LONDON, S.W.

McCALL'S PAYSANDU OX TONGUES.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

COMPRESSED TEA.

Dry Tea subjected to Hydraulic Pressure yields 25 per cent. more strength than loose Tea.
The aroma more thoroughly extracted.

Ready weighed into quarter-pound blocks, and subdivided again into half and quarter ounces, thus insuring exactitude in giving out to servants.

Compressing Tea reduces the bulk 50 per cent, thus effecting a considerable saving in stowage space, and thereby reducing the freight.

Supplied in Bond for Exportation or Ship's Stores. Invaluable to Travellers, Tourists, Hotel Proprietors, Public Institutions, Squatters, Backwoodsmen, &c.

COMPRESSED TEA.

THE COMPRESSED TEA COMPANY (LIMITED). Offices: 27, Mincing-lane (where all communications must be addressed); Duty Paid Warehouse, 36, Southwark Street, London, S.E.; Bonded Warehouse, Butler's Wharf.

PEW FURNITURE.

THOS. BROWN and SON, Church Furnishers, 14, Albert-street, Manchester. CUSHIONS, HASSOCKS, SEAT MATS. Estimates and Contracts Free.

HEALTHY SKIN AND GOOD COMPLEXION.

PEARS'S TRANSPARENT SOAP

IS THE BEST FOR THE

TOILET, NURSERY, AND SHAVING.

Recommended in the "Journal of Cutaneous Medicine," by the Editor,

MR. ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S.,

USED BY

THE ROYAL FAMILY,

AND SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND PERFUMERS EVERYWHERE.

SUMMER DELICACY.

BROWN AND POLSON'S CORN FLOUR

IS THE MOST AGREEABLE AND
Most Wholesome Accompaniment for
STEWED FRUIT OF ALL KINDS.

EXCELSIOR GAS BATH, £5 10s. 0d., Reflector Cooking Stoves from 10s. 6d. Sole maker, G. SHREWSBURY, 59, Old Bailey, E.C. Factory, Barrington-road, S.W.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.

PURIFY THE BLOOD,
CLEANSE FROM DISEASE,
REMOVE OBSTRUCTIONS,
IMPROVE DIGESTION,
ESTABLISH THE HEALTH.

May be taken with Perfect Safety by Old and Young.

Sold Everywhere.

REMOVING or WAREHOUSING FURNITURE, &c. Application should be made to the BEDFORD PANTECHNICON COMPANY (Limited) for their Prospectus. Removals effected by large railway vans. Estimates free. Advances made if required.—Address, Manager, 194, Tottenham-court-road, W.C.

HARPER TWELVETREES' Magic INDIA-RUBBER CLOTHES-WRINGERS do the work of four Women, and wring large and small articles dry instantly without labour, 25s, 30s. Harper Twelvetrees' HOUSE MANGLES are priceless treasures in every Home, and soon save their cost, 50s., carriage paid: free trial; easy terms. Harper Twelvetrees, City Showrooms, 40, Finsbury-circus, London. Works, Burdett-road, Bow, E.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, guarantee the purity of all articles of their manufacture.

PURE MALT VINEGAR of uniform strength and flavour, in Imperial pint and quart bottles.

PURE PICKLES in MALT VINEGAR.

CAPT. WHITE'S ORIENTAL PICKLES, an exquisite compound of sweets and sours.

SAUCES for FISH, GAME, &c.

POTTED MEATS and FISH in fancy tins and jars.

MOCK TURTLE, OX-TAIL, HARE, GRAVY, JULIENNE, and MULLIGATAWNY SOUPS.

JAMS and ORANGE MARMALADE made from fresh Fruit and with refined Sugar only.

CALVES'-FEET JELLY in bottles, Orange, Lemon, Madeira, and Vanilla flavours.

FLAVOURING ESSENCES, distilled from the fresh Fruits and Spices, Orange, Lemon, Vanilla, Almond, Ginger, Mace, &c., &c.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Genuine Manufactures *bear their names and address on the labels*, and may be obtained of Grocers and Italian Warehousemen throughout the world.

TO THE DEAF.—The Rev. E. J. SILVERTON'S AURAL REMEDIES. Deafness relieved immediately, and cured ultimately. The Trumpet enables persons to hear at once, and the Medicine removes the cause of deafness. Thousands are being benefited.—Send for Papers and Testimonials to E. J. Silverton, Baptist Minister, Albert House, Park-street, Nottingham.

JELLIES.

A New and Economical Recipe for making Jellies without Lemons or Eggs, or the trouble of straining, is now enclosed in every Packet of

NELSON'S OPAQUE GELATINE,

which may be obtained from Druggists, Grocers Italian Warehousemen, &c.; of whom may also be obtained

NELSON'S CITRIC ACID,

in 3d. and 6d. packets for use as directed in the Recipe. A 3d. packet is sufficient for one quart of Jelly.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC Purifies and Enriches the Blood.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC Strengthens the Nerves and Muscular System.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC Promotes Appetite and Improves Digestion.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC in Scrofula, Wasting Diseases, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Indigestion, Flatulence, Weakness of the Chest, and Respiratory Organs, Ague, Fevers of all kinds.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC thoroughly Recruits General Bodily Health and induces a proper healthy condition of the Nervous and Physical Forces.
Is sold by Chemists everywhere, in capsuled bottles, 4s. 6d., next size 11s., and in stone jars 22s. each.

CRACROFT'S ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.—By using this delicious Aromatic Dentrifice, the enamel of the teeth becomes white, sound, and polished like ivory. It is exceedingly fragrant, and specially useful for removing incrustations of tartar on neglected teeth. Sold by all Chemists. Pots, 1s. and 2s. 6d. each. (Get Cracroft's.)

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER will completely restore in a few days grey hair to its original colour without injury. It effects its object satisfactorily, producing a perfectly natural colour; thoroughly cleanses the head from scurf, and causes the growth of new hair. Sold everywhere by Chemists and Hairdressers in large bottles at 1s. 6d. each.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER. —For restoring the colour of the hair.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN.—A fluid combination for Derangement of the Liver, particularly when arising from slight congestion. By gently stimulating the action of the liver and slightly moving the bowels, the heavy, drowsy feeling, with sensations of fulness, often headache, pain beneath the shoulders, at the chest after eating, unpleasant taste in the mouth, and other indications of dyspepsia are removed. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is much safer than calomel or blue pill for removing bile.—Prepared in the Laboratory of J. PEPPER, 237, Tottenham Court road, London, whose name must be on the label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each. Sold by all Chemists.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS COMPANY, LIMITED.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette.*

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—Sir William Fergusson, Bart., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer,

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s 6d. Postage, free.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage, free.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, free

Post Office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c. —The material of which these are made is recommended by the Faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 16s. each. Postage, free.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

CROGGON AND CO.,

BUILDERS OF IRON CHURCHES, SCHOOLS,

AND BUILDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

42, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C., AND AT LIVERPOOL & GLASGOW,

ESTIMATES AND DRAWINGS ON APPLICATION.

IRON—IRON—IRON

CHURCHES, CHAPELS, SCHOOL HOUSES,

Constructed upon improved principles and original designs, combining a commanding external appearance with commodious internal arrangements, as now represented by upwards of

Seventy Buildings, Erected at a Value Exceeding £42,000,

BY

FRANCIS MORTON & Co. (Limited),

NAYLOR STREET IRON WORKS, LIVERPOOL.

Scotch Branch—Bank of Scotland Buildings, George Square, Glasgow.

London Branch—1, Delahay Street, Westminster, S.W.

HEAL & SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

OF

BEDSTEADS,
BEDDING,
BEDROOM FURNITURE,

SENT FREE BY POST.

HEAL AND SON, 195, 196, 197, 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.

BROOK'S SEWING COTTONS.

Patent Glacé Thread.
Crochet and Tatting Cotton.
Of all Drapers Throughout the World.

LIST OF AWARDS.

ONLY PRIZE MEDAL, London, 1851.
Only First Class Prize Medal, Paris, 1855
Prize Medal, London, 1862.
Gold Medal, Paris, 1867.
The only Diploma of Honour, Vienna, 1873.
Gold Medal, South Africa, 1877.
Medal and Award, Philadelphia, 1876, for variety and general excellence of the Crochet, Embroidery and Sewing Cotton.

Six-Cord Soft Cotton.
Embroidery Cotton.
Of all Drapers Throughout the World.

PIANOFORTES, £19 10s.
AMERICAN ORGANS, £9 5s.
HARMONIUMS, £5 15s.

Perfection in Tone and Touch. Workmanship warranted. Our high-class instruments are sold at wholesale CO-OPERATIVE TRADE PRICES, 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

Before you decide on purchasing, write for a Descriptive Price List and Testimonials to G. LINSTEAD, Manager,

COBDEN PIANOFORTE COMPANY,
18, EVERSHOLT STREET, CAMDEN TOWN, LONDON.

SUPERIOR CARTES DE VISITE (from life) per 5s. Dozen.

Unsurpassed by any House in London. Are taken in the exquisite and elegant French style by the

IMPERIAL FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY

352, STRAND, W.C. (opposite Waterloo-bridge).

Club Portraits of various sizes. A Liberal Commission given to Promoters of Clubs. Outdoor Photography in all its branches. Family Portraits, Works of Art, &c., copied, enlarged or diminished to any size. Lockets, Brooches, and Miniatures highly coloured. Private Dressing-rooms for Ladies. N.B.—A Proof sent to ensure perfect satisfaction. Art taught. Reductions made to Families, Schools, Volunteers, parties, &c. Established 1856.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS, 1878.

FIRST AND THIRD CLASS TOURIST TICKETS, AVAILABLE FOR TWO MONTHS, will be issued from May 1st to the 31st October, 1878. For Particulars see Time Tables and Programmes, issued by the Company.

JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

Derby, April, 1878.

STEEL PENS, warranted quality, Manufactured by GEORGE W. HUGHES, 56, ST. PAUL'S-SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM. THE GALVANISED PEN, No. 413; EXTRA STRONG METAL SKEDADDLE, No. 396; OLD ENGLISH PEN, No. 60; BANK OF ENGLAND PEN, No. 48; COMMERCIAL PEN, No. 355; BANK PEN, No. 356; SPHYNX PEN, No. 9; SCHOOL PEN, No. 347; and BUSINESS PEN, No. 453, give universal satisfaction. Maker of JOSEPH RUDHALL and CO.'S PATENT FOUNTAIN PEN, ENGROSSING PEN, No. 36, and SILVER STEEL PEN, No. 320.

Sample Box, assorted kinds, for Seven Stamps.

WEIR'S 55s. SEWING MACHINE for Families; GLOBE, 42s.; WEIR'S PATENT SHUTTLE LOCK-STITCH MACHINES—COMET, 84s.; ZEPHYR, 63s. Hand or Foot. Machines Exchanged. Month's free trial. Easy terms of payment. Carriage paid. Samples, &c., free.

J. G. WEIR, 2, Carlisle-street, Soho-square, W.

NOTICE.—A NEW STORY, entitled "HAWORTH'S," by FRANCES H. BURNETT, Anthor of "THAT LASS O' LOWRIE'S," will begin in MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE for OCTOBER.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE, No. 227, for SEPTEMBER. Price 1s.

CONTENTS OF THE NUMBER.

1. Cyprus. By R. Hamilton Lang, late H.M. Consul for the Island of Cyprus. II.
2. A Doubting Heart. By Miss Keary. Chapters VII., VIII.
3. William Cullen Bryant. By E. S. Nadal.
4. Robert Schumann on Music and Musicians. By Edmund Gurney.
5. Two Sides to a Saint—S. Francis de Sales. By Rev. L. Woolsey Bacon.
6. Unknown Graves—in Cyprus. By R. H. Horne.
7. Recent Homeric Studies—Gladstone, Geddes, Jebb. By Rev. J. P. Mahaffy.

Macmillan and Co., London.

THE BERLIN TREATY AND THE ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION. Speech of the Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P., in the House of Commons on Tuesday, July 30, 1878. Revised by the Speaker. Published by the Liberal Central Association, 41 and 42, Parliament-street, Westminster, S.W. Price Twopence.

MAYFAIR: A Non-Society Journal of Literature and Politics, Unambitiously Illustrated. Price Sixpence. Has been permanently enlarged by eight columns.

CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER (AUG. 27):—

1. Another Diplomatic Defeat.
2. Our Public Offices (Tuttley's Branch).
3. Assassination à la Mode.
4. The Fair in the City.
5. Fancies of the Fair.
6. Æsculapia Victrix.
7. Peace with Honour.
8. The Chat of the Fair.
9. Fashions in the Fair.
10. "Il Bacio."
11. Turning over Fresh Leaves.

MAYFAIR, Unambitiously Illustrated, price Sixpence. Yearly Subscription, 28s. (payable in advance). For sale by all metropolitan newsagents and at all bookstalls on Monday afternoon, and throughout the country on Tuesday morning.

MAYFAIR Abroad.—MAYFAIR is on sale in the Paris Exhibition in Messrs. Galignani's English Kiosque; also in the Boulevard des Capucines, Kiosque 213. In New York, with Brentano, 39, Union-square. In Malta, with Mr. Watson, 246, Strada Reale, Valetta.

Mayfair Offices: Beaufort Buildings, Strand, W.C.

PIANOFORTES.

EAVESTAFF'S STUDENTS' PIANOFORTE, £20. Seven Octaves. Plain and substantial.

EAVESTAFF'S DRAWING-ROOM MODEL, Twenty-eight Guineas. In Italian Walnut. Trichord.

Instruments Tuned, Repaired, and taken in Exchange on Liberal Terms.

F. EAVESTAFF, 56, JERMYN STREET, St. James's

BANK OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1847.

DRAFTS ISSUED upon Adelaide and the principal Towns in South Australia. Bills Negotiated and Collected. Money received on Deposit at agreed rates.

Apply at the Offices, 54, Old Broad-street, E.C.

LONDON HOUSE PROPERTY.

HOUSE PROPERTY and INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited), 92, Cannon-street, London, E.C., seven doors east of the Cannon-street Station. Capital, £1,000,000, in 40,000 fully paid-up shares of £25 each, for the Purchase and Sale of productive and progressive House Property, and Improving the Dwellings of the Working Classes on the self-supporting principle. Registered March 15, 1876.

CAPITAL ALLOTTED.

1st issue, at par.....	4,000	shares	Amount	£100,000
2nd "	£1 prem.	4,000	"	"	100,000
3rd "	£2 prem.	4,000	"	"	100,000
4th "	£3 prem.	4,000	"	"	100,000
Total	16,000		Total.....	£400,000

The Fifth Issue of 4,000 Shares, which will complete half a million (half the capital of the Company), is in course of allotment at £4 per share premium.

Reserve Fund at the end of last year, £10,370 (since increased by several thousand pounds).

Estates purchased 113, for £504,202 10s.

Current rate of interest on Shares, SIX PER CENT.

For Report and Balance Sheet, Share Application Forms, and Pamphlet entitled, "A Chat with the Secretary," apply to

W. H. BASDEN, Secretary.

F. H. MIALL, 27, KING STREET, LIVERPOOL, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT AND FORWARDING AGENT.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE BEST ARTICLES.

TABLE KNIVES, IVORY, per dozen, from 19s. to 55s.
ELECTRO FORKS—Table, from 24s.; Spoons, from 24s.
PAPIER MACHE TEA TRAYS, in Sets, 21s., 56s., 95s.
ELECTRO TEA AND COFFEE SETS, from £3 7s.
DISH COVERS—Tin, 22s.; Metal, 65s.; Electro, £11 11s.
ELECTRO CRUETS AND LIQUEURS.
LAMPS—Patent Rock Oil, Moderator, &c.
BRONZED TEA AND COFFEE URNS.
COAL SCUTTLES, VASES, BOXES, &c.
CHINA & GLASS—Dinner Services, &c.

AT DEANE'S. A.D. 1700.

FENDERS—Bright, 45s. to £15; Bronze, 3s. to £6.
STOVES—Bright, Black, Register, Hot-air, &c.
BATHS—Domestic, Fixed, and Travelling.
BEDSTEADS—Brass and Iron, with Bedding.
CORNICES—Cornice-poles, Ends, Bands, &c.
GASELIERS—2-light, 17s.; 3 do., 50s.; 5 do. £4 4s.
KITCHENERS—From 3-ft., £3, to 6-ft. £30.
KITCHEN UTENSILS, TURNERY GOODS, MATS, &c.
GARDEN TOOLS Lawn Mowers, Rollers, Hurdles, &c.
(CATALOGUES FREE.)

DEANE & CO., 46, KING WILLIAM ST., LONDON BRIDGE.

THE

Willcox & Gibbs "Automatic"

Silent Sewing Machine,

Establishes more clearly every day its claim to Unapproached Excellence in

DESIGN,
CONSTRUCTION,
and
PERFORMANCE.

Owing to the **Self-Regulating** character of its construction, the most inexperienced can at once do perfect work upon it—work of perfect

BEAUTY,
SECURITY,
and
DURABILITY.

The elasticity of the Sewing of the "Automatic" ensures the utmost durability under the severest strain; while, as each seam is self-fastening and is securely locked, the greatest security is obtained.

THE

Willcox & Gibbs

"AUTOMATIC"

Silent Sewing Machine,

On account of its great durability, and the economy it effects in time and labour, is the least costly of Sewing Machines; while from its

SIMPLICITY,
SILENCE,
and
SPEED,

together with its constant readiness for use, the unfailing accuracy of results, and wide adaptability to various kinds of work, it is, beyond comparison, the most desirable of Sewing Machines, alike in

MANSION,
COTTAGE,
and
WORKROOM.

The **Automatic** will be sent anywhere in the United Kingdom, for a month's free trial at home, carriage paid. Lists post free.

Willcox & Gibbs

Sewing Machine Company,

LONDON: { 150, CHEAPSIDE. / 135, REGENT STREET, W.

MANCHESTER—10, CROSS STREET.
GLASGOW—113, UNION STREET.
BRIGHTON—32, NEW ROAD (facing North Street).
CANTERBURY—15, MERCERY LANE.

Certified Agents in all Towns.

"PSALMS AND HYMNS,"

CONTAINING

ONE THOUSAND HYMNS,

For Private, Social, and Public Worship, carefully and recently selected.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The New Edition, published at Eightpence, is neatly bound, and is strongly recommended for the use of Sunday Scholars, and other young people attending congregational worship. A new Index of Hymns suitable for the young has been added. Specimen copies will be sent by post to Ministers or Superintendents making application to the Secretary.

"PSALMS and HYMNS" is now used by Churches in India, Australia, New Zealand, the United States, Canada, the West Indies, St. Helena, &c.

Upwards of Six Hundred and Forty Pounds have been distributed this year by grants to Ministers' Widows.

Applications to participate in the profits must be made to the Trustees before the 31st of March. Address, the Rev. J. T. WIGNER, Tressilian Road, Lewisham High Road, S.E.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"We have been glad to receive from the publishers a copy of a new edition of this, one of the best hymn-books with which we are acquainted. Devotional feeling and good taste have controlled the selection."—Nonconformist.

"This edition (16mo enamelled cloth) is not only published at the wonderfully small price of eightpence, but it has special features to recommend it—we find an 'Index of Hymns appropriate for Young People's Special Services.' We commend the book in strongest terms, and hope that this volume will enable very many more to enjoy the public as well as the private use of this beautiful selection of hymns. We thank the trustees for their enterprising spirit."—The Baptist.

"The arrangement is particularly excellent, and the range of topics extensive. . . . The editors have laboriously collected the best materials for praise-worship which our language yet affords."—Freeman.

This Hymn-book may be had in seven different sizes and every variety of binding at very moderate prices. The Cheapest Edition may be had at EIGHTPENCE. Undenominational title-pages if required.

Published for the Trustees by J. HADDON and CO., Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Specimen Copies will be forwarded on receipt of the amount in postage-stamps or P.O. order. Prospectuses, with full particulars, sent on application.

Budge Row Chambers, E.C. JOHN TEMPLETON, Secretary.

SHOREDITCH TABERNACLE.

ON or about OCTOBER 1st the MEMORIAL STONES of the above Place of Worship will be LAID.

The Committee are very thankful to the Christian public for their generous help to the present, and beg to make one more Appeal. The need of a large place is very urgent; for, while we have a Church of 900 Members and a Congregation of 2000 now worshipping in the Shoreditch Town Hall of an evening, our present Chapel seats only 600.

The New Tabernacle is to seat 2000, and will cost about £8000, towards which we have £4000 promised. The Committee are anxious to open the new building free of debt.

CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Pastor, Rev. W. CUFF, 5, Palestine Place, Cambridge Heath, E.; by the Treasurer, Mr. J. Harverson) 10, Well Street, Hackney, E.; by the financial Secretary, Mr. Geo. Boggis, 14 and 15, St Swithin's Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.; or may be paid to the account of the "Shoreditch Tabernacle Fund," at the London and County Bank (Shoreditch Branch, London, E.

BOARD and RESIDENCE at Brighton. Central position. Near to Pavilion, Aquarium, and Piers. Sea view. Liberal table. Every home comfort. Terms on application to Mr. and Mrs. Box, 58, Old Stein, and 17 and 18, Castle-square.

Now ready, at all Booksellers and Railway Stations. Price One Shilling.

THE TEMPLE BAR MAGAZINE.

No. 214, for SEPTEMBER, 1878.

CONTENTS.

1. The First Violin. Book V., Chaps. V., VI., VII., VIII.
2. Claverhouse.
3. A Fortnight in Cyprus.
4. The Cracked Tumbler.
5. Tantalus: Texas.
6. Our Old Actors—Garrick's Rivals and Associates.
7. Rondeau.
8. The Bride of Bullay.
9. "Limmer's"; or, Twenty Years Ago.
10. The Old Home.
11. The Sick-Room in Spain.
12. Stanzas by Mortimer Collins.
13. What One Can Hit Upon.
14. Note to the "Balade" of Chaucer.

Richard Bentley and Son, New Burlington Street.

Price One Shilling, Illustrated.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

for SEPTEMBER.

CONTENTS.

Cupid: An Episode in the Career of Professor MacPelvis-Part I. By George Augustus Sala. Illustrated by Arthur Hopkins.
Sark and its Caves. By the Hon. Roden Noel.
First Fruits of the Eclipse Observations. By Richard A. Proctor.
Richard Brinsley Sheridan. By H. Barton Baker.
Early Wedding Customs. By J. A. Farrer.
Queensland Rambles and Gossip By Redspinner.
Cervantes' Novels. By James Mew.
Glimpses of Minute Life. By Henry J. Slack, F.G.S.
Table Talk. By Sylvanus Urban.

Chatto and Windus, Piccadilly, W.

Price One Shilling, Illustrated.

BELGRAVIA

for SEPTEMBER.

CONTENTS.

The Return of the Native. By Thomas Hardy. Illustrated by Arthur Hopkins.
Our Scholastica. By E. Lynn Linton.
A Ballad of Heroes. By Austin Dobson.
A Mayfair Mystery. By James Payn.
Bird or Reptile—Which? By Henry O. Forbes.
A Tourist's Notes.
The Empress of Andorra. By J. Arbuthnot Wilson.
The Game of Bowls. By Robert R. Macgregor.
The Haunted Hotel: A Mystery of Modern Venice. By Wilkie Collins. Illustrated by Arthur Hopkins.

Chatto and Windus, Piccadilly, W.

CHESHUNT COLLEGE.—An ASSISTANT TUTOR WANTED (a Graduate of the University of London), to conduct Elementary Studies, prepare Men for Matriculation in the London University, and teach the Mathematics required for the First B.A. Rooms and commons provided. Applications, stating terms, with testimonials to character and teaching ability, to be forwarded on or before the 10th of September, to the Secretary of Cheshunt College, 13, Blomfield-street, London-wall, E.C.

Now Ready.

THE PSALMIST. The New Edition, in Short Score, small 8vo, as edited by Ebenezer Prout, B.A., consisting of nearly 500 Tunes, 600 Hymns, and 100 Passages of Scripture for Chanting. Published as a Tune Book, adapted to any Collection of Hymns, as well as a complete Hymn and Tune Book.

THE TUNE BOOK. Limp cloth, 2s. 6d.; cloth boards, 3s.; roan, gilt edges, 4s.

TUNES and CHANTS. Limp cloth, 3s.; cloth boards, 3s. 6d.; roan, gilt edges, 4s. 6d.

TUNES with HYMNS. Limp cloth, 3s. 6d.; cloth boards 4s.; roan, gilt edges, 5s.

TUNES, HYMNS, and CHANTS. Limp cloth, 4s.; cloth boards, 4s. 6d.; roan, gilt edges, 5s. 6d.

THE CHANT BOOK. Cloth, 1s.; cloth, red lettered, 1s. 4d.

Ministers, Leaders of Choirs, and others are invited to send for a Specimen Copy, post free, at the above rates.

London: J. Haddon & Co., 3, Bouverie-street.
Novello & Co., 1, Berners-street, W., and 80, Queen-street Cheapside.

PROVISION for PUBLIC WORSHIP in the COUNTY of KENT: being a Full Analysis of the Accommodation Provided by all Religious Bodies in the Divisions, Districts, and Parishes of the County. Compiled from Special Returns. 100 pp.

Price Two Shillings and Sixpence.

London: Bemrose and Sons, 10, Paternoster Buildings.

BAPTIST UNION, 19, CASTLE STREET, HOLBORN, E.C.

The Committee appointed at the Autumnal Session of the Baptist Union, held at Newport in October, 1877, to prepare a Presentation to the Rev. CHARLES WILLIAMS, of Accrington, for the generous and efficient services rendered to the Denomination—especially in connection with the Annuity and Augmentation Funds—intend to CLOSE the SUBSCRIPTION LISTS on the 21th SEPTEMBER next. They will be happy to RECEIVE CONTRIBUTIONS from any Friends of Mr. WILLIAMS who would not like to be omitted from the List of Donors.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Secretary of the Baptist Union, 19, Castle Street, Holborn, London, E.C.

Published by W. R. WILLCOX, at No. 18, Bouverie Street, London; and Printed by R. K. BURT and Co., Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, London. — WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1878.